1990

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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3-183

1990 Census of Population and Housing Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas
Jackson, TN MSA

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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Jackson, TN MSA

Issued June 1993



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

- 1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
- 2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
- 3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

(Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top.

For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix (5)

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Esidmo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Class of worker	16	-	-		-	-	-
Court adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dissibility	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	28	26	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic orgin.	8, 16	-	-	-	7	-	7
Household type and relationship.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Journey to work	18	20	22	24	28	28	30
Labor force status	17	20	22		26	28	30
Language scoken at home and ability to	16	20	- "	24	20		~
speak English	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
Merital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	28	26	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	_		140	_	_	_
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	-	-	-	844	-	-
Work status in 1989	16	20	22	24	26	26	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	-	-	-		-	-
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	_		-		-	-
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	12	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner	20		-				45
Paraces a unit	33	35 10	37 11	39 12	41 13	43	15
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities.	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	30 11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	R	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	12	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urben, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32						
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14.	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built.	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1		_				

. Not epplicable for this report.

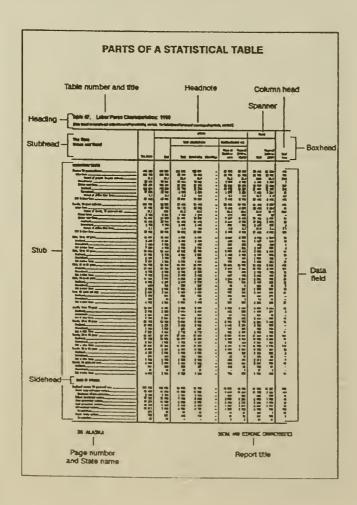
HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The heading consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.



The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. If the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead considered to be an extension of the table title and usual shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the use better understand the contents of the table. Usually, block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to anothe Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such a dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains th data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to th bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to th right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear i tables. It is important to read the definitions of the term used in the tables because census terms often are define in special ways that reflect the manner in which th questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Del nitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix / Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables an explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to les than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revise since publication of 1980 reports or that the area wa erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct get graphic relationship in the 1980 census reports. Th symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, Population an Housing Unit Counts reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic are indicates that there has been a geographic change(section of the incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, Population and House ing Unit Counts reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "Use Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housin

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)

A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the ables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.

BG is block group.

BNA is block numbering area.

CDP is census designated place.

CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.

- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as nedians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed infornation about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and nformation on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census racts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; 2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Fables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

ubject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
OPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
ge	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ncestry	16	•••					•••
ass of worker	18	***		***	***		•••
sability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
ducational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
amily type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
artility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
spanic origin	8, 16	•••		•••	•••		••
ousehold type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
come in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
dustry	18	***		•••	•••		
purney to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
abor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
anguage spoken at home and ability to				<u>-</u>	20		
peak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
arital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	
eans of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
	18	21	23	25			
ccupation					27	29	3
ace of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	3
ace of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	3
overty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	3
ace	8						
esidence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	3
chool enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	3
x	1	2	3	4	5	6	
ban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	•••			•••		
ork status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	3
orkers in family in 1989	18	•••					
DUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
edrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
ondominium	32	•••	•••		•••		
ontract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
ross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	4
ouse heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
ousehold income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42-	4
tchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
eals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
ortgage status and selected monthly owner							
osts	33	35	37	39	41	43	4
ersons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
ersons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
umbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
ooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	32	34	36	38		1	1:
ewage disposal					40	42	4
ource of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
elephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
enure	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
nits in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
acancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
alue	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
ehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
ear householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
	00	0.4	00	00	10		
ear structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	4

^{...} Not applicable for this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233 301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

Population Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANA-TIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnairs such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primar focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units be characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such a education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items co lected on the sample cross-classified by items collected of a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispani origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally there is exact agreement between sample estimates an 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percer counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic originand for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percer counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there wibe expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number commons and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population group: and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimate: and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well at the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger that for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenor occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are no fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates a the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing he sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned is Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned tuning 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information tvailable to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

Jser Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population hresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

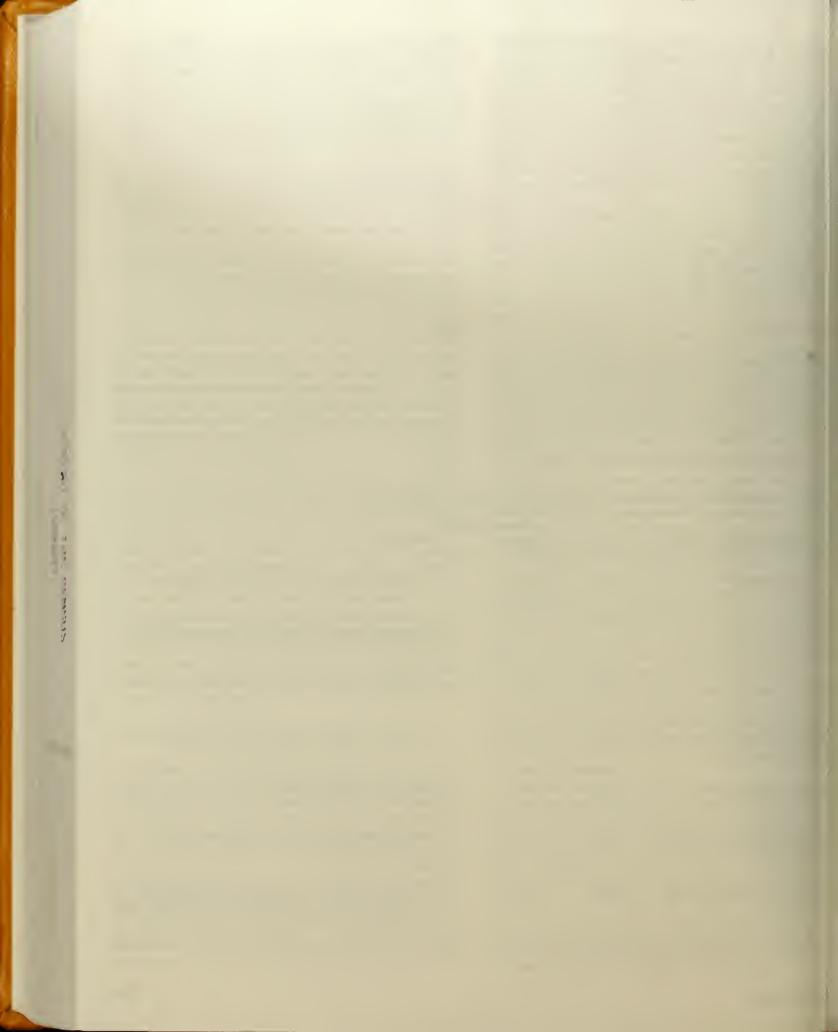
For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds In CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Anzona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA	1000	Triagara Fano, Fre Finor
5	Arkansas			101	Burlington, NC MSA
5	Alkalisas	60	Albany, GA MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
6	California	61	Albany Cabanastady Tray NV		
7	Colorado	01	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
		68	· · · · = · ·	104	Casper, WY MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	400	Olemania III bara Bartaul II
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton,	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida		PA-NJ MSA	407	
		65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia		A TV 1404	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amanilo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill,
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		NC-SC MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
		69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa				,
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI		Chicago-Gary-Lake County,
19	Kentucky		MSA		IL-IN-WI CMSA:
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
	200.0.0.	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland			113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA		
24	Michigan	76	Atlantia City N.I. MCA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
	~		Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	444	Obine OA MCA
26	Mississippi	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27		79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		OF THE THE OUT KY IN
	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN
28	Montana				CMSA:
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH
0.4		83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		PMSA
31	New Hampshire	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		
32	Not Assigned	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY
33	New Mexico	93	bellingham, WA WOA		MSA
34	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Claveland Alman Landin OH
35	North Carolina	87			Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH
			Billings, MT MSA	4474	CMSA:
36	North Dakota	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	0.4	0: 1 110 110 1		
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
	Cinisyivaina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
41	Rhode Island	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
42	South Carolina	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
43	South Dakota			122	Columbus, OH MSA
44	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem,	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
			MA-NH CMSA:		Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberiand, MD-WW MSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
		95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
47	Vermont	330	PMSA		
48	Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
	Washington			126	Danville, VA MSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-
		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	
51	Wisconsin	00	Bradantan El MCA	100	Moline, IA-IL MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA

eport No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
	CMSA:	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	0.0	T. Ot Data salara
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester,	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg- Clearwater, FL MSA
000	NH-ME MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA		MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-		PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
	Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
		295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-		
273	Rapid City, SD MSA		Lompoc, CA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA
	- reading, rremark	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	020	MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
	MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	332	
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	000	Motorine Coder Follo IA MCA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
				334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton- Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		,
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	000	Michia Falla TV MCA
	MSA			338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA			343	York, PA MSA
	MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH
		313	State College, PA MSA		MSĂ
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA		MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts far which boundaries ar identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "Haw to Use This Census Report" far further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
MADISON COUNTY, TN	
14.02	14 02
15	15 (pt.) 15 (pt.)

able B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation.]

80 tract	1990 tract
ADISON COUNTY, TN	
02	14 02 (pt) 14 02 (pt) 15

able 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols_see text]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering		Modison	County			Totals for split	tracts/8NA s in A	Addison County		
Area	Jackson, TN MSA	Total	Jackson city	Troct 1	Troct 11	Tract 13	Troct 14 01	Tract 14 02	Tract 15	Tract 16 01
ND AREA	1 442 9	1 442 9	104.5	12.2	4.0	55 /	74 3	56 6	305.2	57 4
ore miles	557 1	557 1	104 5 40 4	13 2 5 1	4 2 1 6	55 6 21 4	28 7	21 9	117 8	22 2
All persons	7 7 982 5 508	77 982 5 508	48 949 3 495	2 685 164	1 664 121	6 009 316	2 119 123	2 122 136	6 543 516	11 53 9
9 years 4 years	5 740 5 862	5 740 5 862	3 471 3 357	222 214	130 142	374 435	121 167	161 150	515 508	87 85
1 24 years	6 037 5 869	6 037 5 869	3 945 4 248	193 132	139 110	448 361	133 138	165 107	468 352	1 04
3 44 years	12 595 11 572	12 595 11 572	7 731 6 595	386 467	231 176	833 913	333 299	362 338	1 208 1 113	2 129 2 050
o 54 years	7 476 6 560	7 476 6 560	4 306 4 223	277 290	137 139	699 647	191 235	281 201	706 487	1 18 73
0 74 years 0 84 years	5 850 3 686	5 850 3 686	3 953 2 678	209 104	179 129	553 336	233 110	153 59	382 216	46
ears and over	1 227	1 227	947	27	31	94	36	9	72	13
d 4 yearsears and over	2 199 59 824	2 199 59 824	1 399 37 998	77 2 049	44 1 245	131 4 805	49 1 682	52 1 651	172 4 913	32 8 8 9
ears and overears and over	57 657 53 411	57 657 53 411	36 728 33 629	1 977 1 857	1 184 1 115	4 641 4 357	1 624 1 548	1 575 1 475	4 712 4 464	8 61 7 70
ears and over	14 084	14 084 12 822	9 788 8 954	469 418	421 398	1 294 1 172	505 450	306 279	881 806	1 19: 1 06
on	33 0	33.0	32.7	35.5	33.4	37.8	36.5	34.5	32,6	30.9
Female	41 236 2 622	41 23 6 2 622	26 609 1 693	1 424 74	94 6 52	3 110 144	1 0 93 62	1 074 66	3 278 226	6 03 6
9 years	2 804 2 864	2 804 2 864	1 677	102 102	67 76	192 219	63 83	81 72	256 243	41 42
19 years	2 987 3 097	2 987 3 097	2 009	102 76	76 59	202 178	59 73	76 56	209 184	56 57
) 34 years	6 742 5 969	6 742 5 969	4 204 3 502	227 253	136 97	421 483	172 144	190 170	627 541	1 13 1 04
54 years	3 883 3 580	3 883 3 580	2 350 2 383	142 154	80 85	356 341	95 123	136 104	352 249	58 36
74 years	3 387 2 393	3 387 2 393	2 356 1 794	114	108 92	304 212	126 72	80 35	218 124	25 17
ears and over	908	908	715	62 16	18	58	21	8	49	12
4 yearsars and over	1 040 32 446	1 040 32 446	671 21 276	37 1 129	17 737	62 2 516	23 874	24 848	76 2 513	15 4 75
ears and over	31 388 29 192	31 388 29 192	20 646 18 983	1 090	703	2 443 2 319	848 811	812 759	2 425 2 308	4 62 4 08
ears and over	8 513	8 513	6 125	259	667 270	741	283	167	494 458	71 65
ors and over	7 802 34.3	7 802 34.3	5 633	233 35.9	256 35.8	671 39.7	252 37.6	150 34.8	33.2	31.
Male	36 746 31 5	36 746 31.5	22 340 30.5	1 261 35.1	718 30.6	2 899 36.0	1 026 35.6	1 048 34 2	3 265 31.9	5 50 9
JSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons	77 982	77 982	48 949	2 685	1 664	6 009	2 119	2 122	6 543	11 539
rusehoids	75 515	75 515	46 631	2 685	1 664	6 006	2 097	2 122	6 528	10 559 3 982
useholder	29 609 21 301	29 609 21 301	19 206 12 913	1 006 816	658 412	2 371 1 827	820 605	758 639	1 967	3 08:
Unitariily householder	8 308 7 397	8 308 7 397	6 293 5 601	190 168	246 216	544 490	215 189	119 114	358 328	90 74
ki	15 950 23 986	15 950 23 986	8 742 14 403	678 868	160 572	1 527 1 735	494 590	566 708	1 731 2 158	2 66 3 42
her relatives	4 024 1 946	4 024 1 946	2 855 1 425	87 46	213 61	250 123	127 66	70 20	223 91	25 23
Nhanalized persons r persons in group quarters	841 1 626	841 1 626	741 1 577	-	_	_ 3	22	_	_ 15	26 71
ans per household	2.55	2.55	2 43	2 67	2.53	2.53	2.56	2.80	2.81	2.65
Persons 65 years and over	3 06 10 763	3.06 10 763	3.01 7 578	3.00 340	3.29 339	2.92 983	3.00 379	3.10 221	3.09 670	3.06 868
rseholds	10 066 6 925	10 066 6 92 5	6 922 4 858	340 216	339 245	983 673	362 235	221 146	656 419	61 37-
lanfamily householder	3 274 3 206	3 274 3 206	2 477 2 427	66 65	127 116	287 279	94 92	60 60	159 156	12 11
ouse	2 223 800	2 223 800	1 421	103	51 36	249 55	92 34	59 16	178 52	17
nrelatives	118	118 649	74 626	2	7	6	1 17	_	7	25
persons in group quarters	48	48	30	-	-	_	"-	-	14	
ILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	21 301	21 301	12 913	816	412	1 827	605	639	1 967	3 08
own children under 18 years mber of own children under 18 years	10 237 18 135	10 237 18 135	6 010	375 676	189 372	745 1 244	244 423	303 519	1 010 1 709	1 65 2 81
Married-couple families own children under 18 years	15 950 7 218	15 950 7 218	8 742 3 552	678 285	160 51	1 527 604	494 202	566 271	1 731 898	2 66 1 39
mber of own children under 18 years	12 771	12 771	6 301	519	97	1 029	350	479	1 546	2 41
Female householder, no husband present own children under 18 years	4 504 2 698	4 504 2 698	3 616 2 252	116 80	227 133	227 110	76 34	53 26	183 92	33 21
inter of own children under 18 years	4 886	4 886	4 147	137	266	170	60	33	133	34
Males 15 years and over	27 926	27 926	17 047	939	520	2 329	823	820	2 451	4 21
married except separated except separated	7 721	7 721 16 548	5 401 9 162	174 690	222 172	498 1 562	173 512	171 576	457 1 763	1 08 2 74
orled	568 828	568 828	411 574	13 13	29 36	33 63	14 29	9 18	20 53	4 5
C60	2 261	2 261	1 499	49	61	173	95	46	158	27
Females 15 years and over	32 946 7 416	32 946 7 416	21 579 5 626	1 146 232	751 230	2 555 336	885 143	8 55 137	2 553 327	4 82 1 15
rated	16 526 916	16 526 916	9 161 758	696 26	180 67	1 568 49	511 18	579 8	1 759 28	2 74 5
owed	4 721	4 721	3 498	99	175	353	136	80	256	41

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Area	9 : 9 : 9 : 9 : 9 : 9 : 9 : 9 : 9 : 9 :
Section Sect	9 8 8 6 6 6 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
SE All persons	9 8 8 6 6 6 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
## All persons	8 6 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
All persons	8 6 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
See S years 293 257 159 423 255 221 400	6 3 1 1 6 6 6 9 3 3 9 3 3 3 3
10 14 years 353 379 207 390 109 247 266 10 19 years 342 283 182 389 209 230 471 10 24 years 152 241 128 687 330 189 55 10 34 years 534 651 367 1 219 718 591 516 10 44 years 1 004 659 451 800 542 434 388 10 54 years 544 483 265 503 429 251 266 10 64 years 298 407 276 460 588 302 299 10 74 years 214 280 201 406 588 302 296 10 74 years 214 280 201 406 588 302 296 10 74 years 113 159 95 236 420 199 199 113 159 95 236 420 199 199 199 14 years 131 113	3 11 6 6 6 89 3 3 6 6 3 3
10 19 yeors	66 69 63 66 63
10 34 years	6 39 33 26 13 23
10 04 yeors	93 96 13 93
10 64 years	96 13 93
10 84 yeors	3
years ond over	.0
yeors and over 3 150 3 144 1 956 4 686 3 988 2 506 2 910 2 900 3 008 3 021 1 887 4 545 3 919 2 410 2 800 2 900 3 008 3 021 1 887 4 545 3 919 2 410 2 800 2 900 3 008 3 021 1 887 4 545 3 919 2 410 2 800 2 900 3 008 3 021 1 887 4 545 3 919 2 410 2 800 2 900 3 1 530 3 733 6 33 2 900 3 1 530 733 6 33 2 900 3 1 530 733 6 33 2 900 3 1 530 733 6 33 2 900 3 1 530 733 6 33 3 2 900 3 1 530 733 6 33 3 2 900 3 1 530 733 6 33 3 2 900 3 1 530 733 6 33 3 2 900 3 1 530 733 6 33 3 2 900 3 1 500 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	U
years and over 3 008 3 021 1 887 4 545 3 919 2 410 2 800 years and over 2 840 2 875 1 773 4 239 3 738 2 291 2 290 years and over 455 681 442 953 1 530 733 63 years and over 545 597 393 849 1 409 667 57 393 849 1 409 667 57 393 849 1 409 667 57 393 849 1 409 667 57 393 849 1 409 667 57 393 849 1 409 667 57 393 849 1 409 667 57 393 849 1 409 667 57 393 849 1 409 667 57 393 849 1 409 667 57 393 849 1 409 667 57 393 849 1 409 667 57 393 849 1 409 667 57 393 849 1 409 667 57 393 849 1 409 667 57 393 849 1 409 667 57 393 849 1 409 667 57 393 849 1 409 667 57 393 849 1 409 675 1 409 845 845 845 845 845 845 845 845 845 845	
yeors and over 2 840 2 875 1 773 4 239 3 738 2 291 2 29, yeors and over overs and over 495 681 442 953 1 530 733 63 733 63 733 63 733 63 733 63 733 63 733 63 733 64 74 75 <td>)9</td>)9
yeors ond over 445 597 393 849 1 409 667 57 37 393 849 1 409 667 57 35.1 34.1 35.5 29.9 42.5 33.2 24.5 33.2 24.5 33.2 24.5 33.2 24.5 33.2 24.5 33.2 24.5 33.2 24.5 33.2 24.5 33.2 24.5 33.2 24.5 33.2 24.5 33.2 24.5 33.2 24.5 33.2 24.5 33.2 24.5 33.2 25.5 33.2 25.5 33.2 25.5 33.2 25.5 33.2 25.5 33.2 25.5 33.2 25.5 33.2 25.5 33.2 35.5 35.5	
Femole 2 200 2 141 1 365 3 236 2 531 1 907 2 29 er 5 yeors 145 122 73 226 113 113 119 9 yeors 182 188 97 212 89 125 14 10 14 yeors 235 186 99 178 90 131 131 13 10 19 yeors 170 139 95 194 96 116 29 10 24 years 71 126 75 362 168 109 33 10 44 yeors 292 344 217 642 363 345 31 10 44 yeors 508 324 245 437 277 255 22	71
er 5 yeors	
79 yeors 182 188 97 212 89 125 14 0 14 yeors 235 186 99 178 90 131 13 0 14 yeors 170 139 95 194 96 116 29 0 24 yeors 71 126 75 362 168 109 33 0 34 yeors 292 344 217 642 363 345 31 0 34 yeors 508 324 245 437 277 256 22	
to 14 years	14
0 24 years	
172 324 245 437 277 256 22 10 44 yeors 508 324 245 437 277 256 22	
10 44 700/32-2-2-2	
10 54 years	
10 64 years 107 151 112 248 366 198 12	28
to 84 yeors 56 172 279 126 13	32 55
yeors only over	61
yeors and over 1591 1614 1081 2586 2230 1520 179	93
yeors and over 1 516 1 546 1 042 2 522 2 193 1 409 1 74	
years and over 265 381 246 602 942 485 41	12
years ond over 239 344 220 550 869 435 36 dion 35 1 34 1 35 9 31 1 48 1 35.5 26	
Male 2 187 2 045 1 202 2 781 2 138 1 383 1 65	
35.2 34.2 35.1 25.2 5	
USEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons 4 387 4 186 2 567 6 017 4 669 3 290 3 94	49
Nupersons 4 367 4 166 2 567 5 998 4 502 3 290 3 41	19
louseholder 1 452 1 484 956 2 620 2 193 1 388 1 32	
rominy householder 179 262 173 1 012 844 441 41 1 179 262 173 1 012 844 641 41 1 179 262 179 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15
	76 46
hild 1 606 1 379 835 1 655 967 1 035 1 31	13 52
7 102 102 103 129 65 8 64 44 319 129 65	83
itutionolized persons - 14 - 15 163 -	30 00
er persons in group quoriers	
sons per household 3.02 2.79 2.69 2.29 2.05 2.37 2.5 sons per fomily 3.26 3.12 3.00 2.90 2.62 2.94 3.2	
Sons per forminy 320 182 699 1 198 561 47 Persons 65 years and aver 3300 484 321 699 1 198 561	76
	46
Nonfomily householder	6 8 63
500US 98 137 269 129	50
Other relatives 29 37 18 49 59 38	54
Nonrelotives 11	30
er persons in group quorters = 4 = 2 = =	-
MILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Parmilles 1273 1272 763 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150	196
Number of own children under 18 years 1 319 1 051 650 1 337 710 805 9	142 146
morried-couple families 169 103 657 115 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107	33
Number of own children under 18 years 1 251 911 495 /81 512 473 227	225 1 19
remale nousencoder, no nousena present	352
Number of own children under 18 years	701
ARITAL STATUS	43
	74
ver morred - 304 314 104 1139 644 31 139 644 31	377 52
ported 10 18 12 37 26 15 16 17 17 18 12 37 26 15 17 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	50
766 116 47 195 153 80	88
Females 15 years and aver 1 638 1 645 1 096 2 620 2 239 1 538 1 80 251 224 220 655 348 357	(2.1
ver married	
parated 15 18 26 80 40 57 1	345 389
112	345

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering	Jackson city, Madison County—Can											
Area	Troct 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt)	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt)	Troct 14 01 (pt)				
AND AREA												
puore kilometers	2 3 9	8 3	2 5 1 0	3 0 1 2	4 2 1 6	5 2 2 0	12 7	9 5				
GE												
All persons	2 878	1 192	2 995	3 633	1 664	1 041	4 749	20				
der 5 years	170 148	131 99	222 224	400 362	121 130	100 62	248 3 0 0					
to 14 years	137 242	106 97	233 302	345 307	142 139	47 58	344 349					
to 24 years	352	106	200	263	110	98	279					
to 44 years	494 323	203 125	401 401	537 470	231 176	144 92	662 712					
to 54 years	195 247	67 81	258 258	252 217	137 139	72 101	533 515					
to 74 years	262	99	259	226	179	130 100	461 272					
to 84 years	223 85	56 22	173 64	162 92	129 31	37	74					
and 4 years	74	46	105	154	44	28	103 3 796	1:				
years and over	2 395 2 330	839 808	2 259 2 141	2 465 2 344	1 245 1 184	823 798	3 671	1.				
years and over	2 090 705	739 223	1 965 650	2 169 591	1 115 421	754 331	3 441 1 049	14				
years and over	662	207	596	541	398	314	960	27.0				
Eamela	32.8	27 8	33.0 1 647	27 8	33.4 946	35.7 57 6	38 0 2 475	10				
Female	1 470 82	663 58	110	2 003 186	52	54	118					
to 14 years	71 69	51 51	119 119	180 167	67 76	28 25	150 175					
to 19 years	72 141	47 57	156	150	76 59	23 51	158 136					
to 24 years	232	126	101 209	157 326	136	67	336					
to 54 years	154 116	66 42	213 152	255 151	97 80	50 32	382 269					
to 64 years	143	43	157	126	85	62	276					
to 74 years	170 155	64 40	153 115	131 108	108 92	84 71	257 173					
years and over	65	18	43	66	18	29	45					
years and over	36 1 235	22 494	52 1 265	66 1 439	17 737	15 467	51 2 001					
years and over	1 207	483	1 202	1 375	703	455	1 947					
years and over	1 140 457	448 147	1 119 408	1 290 368	667 270	438 223	1 845 611					
years and over	435 38.0	137 30.5	372 35.3	337 30.3	256 35.8	214 43.0	555 39.9	24				
Male	1 408 28 4	529 23.8	1 348 29.9	1 630 23.8	718 30.6	465 31.7	2 274 36.1	29.0				
OUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP												
All persons households	2 878	1 192 1 187	2 995 2 949	3 633 3 436	1 664 1 664	1 041 952	4 749 4 746	20				
Householder	2 620 1 271	459	1 103	1 174	658	536	1 890					
Family householder	662 609	291 168	718 385	917 257	412 246	187 349	1 439 451					
Living alone	547	149	348	228	216	340	403 1 188					
Spouse	413 627	105 431	363 1 027	374 1 434	160 572	71 256	1 345					
Other relatives	199 110	143 49	329 127	348 106	213 61	60 29	212 111					
stitutionalized persons	15	5	-	175	-	76 13	_					
ther persons in group quarters	243	· ·	46	22			0.51	2.8				
rsons per household	2 06 2.87	2 59 3.33	2.67 3.39	2.93 3.35	2.53 3 29	1.78 3.07	2 51 2-91	2.80 2.80				
Persons 65 years and overhouseholds	570 557	177 177	496 470	480 318	339 339	267 264	807 807					
Householder	405	129	333	210	245	238	552					
Nonfamily householder	231 225	73 71	190 187	96 92	1 27 116	205 203	240 233					
Spouse Other relatives	100 49	24 22	70 56	52 49	51 36	12 13	203 48					
Nonrelatives	3	2	11	7	7	1	4					
shifuhonalized persons ther persons in group quarters	13	-	26	162	-	2	-					
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			***		410	107	1 439					
Families (ith own children under 18 years	662 252	291 157	718 350	917 546	412 189	187 104	583					
Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families	447 413	302 105	672 363	1 063 374	372 16 0	210 71	979 1 188					
ith own children under 18 years	139	39	170	188	51 97	25	461 793	;				
Number at own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present	237 206	79 174	327 305	382 465	227	48 10 9	190					
th own children under 18 years	101 196	113 218	160 316	331 639	133 266	79 162	97 149					
Marital STATUS		-				2/2						
Males 15 years and over	1 175 508	353 154	1 017 424	1 05 6 395	520 222	363 153	1 8 25 387					
ow married except separated	446 42	124	387 41	419 52	172 29	94 19	1 217 23					
dowed	40	16 19	65	57	36	33	53					
vorced	139	40	100	133	61	64	145					
Females 15 years and over	1 248 300	503 1 7 5	1 299 395	1 470 523	751 230	469 122	2 032 261					
ow married, except separated	434	121	392	412	180	78	1 221					
Montand												
eparated	53 270	29 101	73 269	84 259	67 175	27 158	292					

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Jackson	city, Modison County-	-Con.		Remainder of Modison County			
Area	Troct 14.02 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 16.01 (pt.)	Troct 16.02 (pt)	Troct 19 (pt.)	Troct 1 (pt)	Troct 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (s	
LAND AREA Squore kilometers Squore miles	5 5 2.1	.7	16.5 6.4	1 -	.2	1.6	Ξ	4; 1:	
All persons Under 5 yeors 5 to 9 yeors 10 to 14 yeors 20 to 24 yeors 31 to 34 yeors 35 to 34 yeors 45 to 54 yeors 45 to 54 yeors 65 to 64 yeors 65 to 74 yeors 65 to 64 yeors 65 to 64 yeors 65 to 84 yeors 65 to 84 yeors 65 to 84 yeors 65 yeors ond over 85 yeors ond over 3 ond 4 yeors	82 6 6 3 6 13 9 8 8 13		7 820 439 547 559 815 787 1 201 1 339 885 545 230 128	2	58 1 -2 6 4 5 5 16 8 7 3	118 5 11 7 11 4 19 16 12 14 8 9 2	-	1 2	
16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Female Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 45 to 74 years 85 years 85 years and services 85 years 85 years and services 85 years and over	66 63 61 19 19 36.0 36 2 1 2 4 1 5 5 4 4 4 4 6 2		6 169 5 983 5 212 950 851 31.6 4 158 215 260 284 456 431 643 695 443 269 192	2 2 2 2 70.5 1 - - - - - - - -	555 522 48 15 12 49.0 30 1 1 1 4 4 1 3 3 3 8 4 4 3 2 2	93 90 84 27 25 35 7 9 1 1 5 3 7 1 10 8 6 8		1 C 9 9 2 7 3: 6	
3 ond 4 years 16 years ond over 18 years ond over 21 years ond over 60 years ond over 62 years ond over Median Male Median oge	1 30 29 27 10 10 40.5 46 31.0	-	92 3 347 3 259 2 794 586 538 32.0 3 662 31.2	- 1 1 1 1 70.5 1 70.5	28 25 24 7 5 48.5 28 49.5	-48 48 43 13 13 37 5 59 33.5		5 4 4 30 6 30	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Fornity householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters Persons per household Persons per family Persons o5 years and over In households Householder Nonfamily householder Living olone	17 12 5 5	-	7 820 6 840 2 561 2 031 530 462 1 761 2 227 173 118 2 267 713 2 67 3 05 7 703 446 267 80	2 2 1 1 2.00 2.00 2 1	58 58 23 21 2 1 18 18 14 4 2 1 1 2 52 2 62 11 6 1 1 6 1 - 4	118 118 150 33 17 16 29 33 4 2 - - - 2 36 3.00 19 19 19 13 6		1 2 2 4 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Spouse Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	1 -	=======================================	128 49 2 257	-	1 -	- - -	-		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies With own children under 18 yeors. Number of own children under 18 yeors Married-couple families With own children under 18 yeors. Number of own children under 18 yeors.	11 17 18 9 14 5	-	2 031 1 025 1 765 1 761 873 1 534 220 130 200	1 	21 5 5 18 3 3 3 3 2 2	33 14 26 29 12 24 3 2 2	-	3 2 3 2	
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years and over Never married. Naw married, except separated Separated Wildowed Divarced Females 15 years and over Never married. Naw married, except separated Separated Wildowed Divarced.	9 19 2 1 5 3 19 	-	2 876 825 1 823 25 44 1 159 3 399 924 1 821 30 347 277	1 	27 6 20 1 28 5 20 1 1	45 10 29 1 3 2 50 12 29 	-	5 3 5 3	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Madison County—Can.										
Area	Troct 14 01 (pt 1	Tract 14 02 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)	Troct 17	Troct 18	Tract 19 (pt)			
LAND AREA Squore kilometers	64 8	51 1	204.5	40 9	150.7	232 4	258.3	191.2			
Square miles	25 0	19 7	304.5 117.6	15.8	58.2	89.7	99.7	73.8			
AGE All persons	2 099	2 040	6 543	3 719	4 385	1 849	2 892	4 128			
Under 5 years	119 120 167	130 155 147	516 515	331 324 297	293 385 475	101 142 166	194 217 254	256 326 393 277			
15 to 19 years	132	159 101	508 468 352	226 247	342 152	152 114	226 197	277 237			
25 to 34 years	330 298	349 329	1 208 1 113	928 711	534 1 004	235 269	444 382	646 654			
15 to 54 years	233	273 193	706 487	299 191	544 298	189 157	326 233	467 399			
5 to 74 years————————————————————————————————————	231 110 36	140 56 8	382 216 72	115 40	212 113 33	192 104 28	252 140 27	273 156 44			
1 and 4 years	48	48	172	10	131	49	74	113			
6 years and over 8 years and over 21 years and over	1 609	1 585 1 512 1 414	4 913 4 712 4 464	2 725 2 632 2 488	3 148 3 006 2 838	1 410 1 338 1 262	2 187 2 091 1 955	3 089 2 969 2 827			
10 years and over 12 years and over 12 years and over 12	502	287 260	881 806	243 214	493 443	412 377	540 499	666 585			
Aedian Female	36.6 1 083	34.5 1 038	32.6 3 278	29 9 1 872	35.1 2 199	35.5 914	33.1 1 438	34.0 2 111			
Inder 5 years		64 80	226 256	147 155	145 182	50 62	89 94	121 188			
0 to 14 years	83 58	70 72	243 209	140 111	235 170	83 64 51	118 108	185 135			
10 to 24 years	71	55 185	184 627	145 491	71 292	115	86 221	125 341 321			
15 to 44 years	143 93 122	166 132 100	541 352 249	351 143 94	508 250 155	125 95 84	203 156 121	219 199			
15 to 74 years	126	74 33	218 124	62 24	106 69	110 55	138 82	148 95			
i and 4 years	21 22	7 23	49 76	9 60	16 67	20 22	22 27	34 61			
6 years and over	866 840	818 783	2 513 2 425	1 406 1 366	1 590 1 515	710 675	1 118 1 073	1 586 1 521			
1) years and over	804 282	732 157	2 308 494	1 295 133	1 437 264	646 233	1 012 308	1 458 374			
2 years and over	251 37 6 1 016	140 34.7 1 002	458 33.2 3 265	119 29.9 1 847	238 35.1 2 186	212 36.8 • 935	283 35.1 1 454	339 33.9 2 01 7			
Aedian age	35.7	34.3	31.9	29.9	35.2	33.8	30.8	34.0			
All persons	2 099	2 040	6 543	3 719	4 385	1 849	2 892	4 128			
households	2 077 813	2 040 7 2 7	6 528 2 325	3 719 1 421	4 385 1 451	1 781 654	2 892 1 020	4 084 1 461			
Family householder Nonfamily householder Living alone	598 215	614	1 967 358	1 051 370	1 272 179	473 181 171	791 229 210	1 201 260 240			
Spouse	189 487 584	108 548 683	328 1 731 2 158	284 905 1 198	163 1 188 1 606	343 579	603 987	1 035			
Other relatives	127	63 19	223 91	78 117	82 58	170 35	224 58	160			
ishifutionalized persons Inher persons in group quarters	22	Ξ.	15	Ξ.	Ξ	64	=	14 30			
ersons per householdersons per formity	2.55 3.00	2.81 3.11	2.81 3.09	2.62 3.08	3.02 3.26	2.72 3.31	2.84 3.29	2.80 3.13			
Persons 65 years and over	377 360	204 204	6 70 656	165 165	358 358	324 324	419 419	473 463			
Nonfamily householder	233 94 92	134 55 55 55	419 159 156	107 40 39	224 72 71	229 97 94	283 104 99	304 123			
SpouseOther relatives	92 34	55 15	178	43 14	94 29	73 16	104 26	463 304 123 121 112 37			
Nonrelatives	1 17	-	52 7 -	1	<u> </u>	6 -	6 -				
ther persons in group quarters	-	-	14	-	-	_	_	4			
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN families /// own children under 18 years	598	614	1 967	1 051	1 272	473	791	1 201			
Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families	241 418 487	292 502 548	1 010 1 709 1 731	625 1 047 905	727 1 319 1 188	205 390 343	348 667 603	603 1 046 1 03 5			
Number of own children under 18 years	199 345	262 465	898 1 546	520 878	688 1 251	153 293	270 524	521 908			
fith own children under 18 years	76 34	48 24	1 83 92	118 88	62 27	1 06 40	133 61	122 65			
Number of own children under 18 years	60	30	133	143	48	77	115	110			
Males 15 years and overever married	816 173	784 162	2 451 457	1 33 7 260	1 595 304	7 21 221	1 090 314	1 536			
ow married except separated	505	557 7	1 763 20	925 24	1 205 10	366 32	630 21	1 061 18			
rorced	29 95	17 41	53 158	11 117	20 56	40 62	37 88	34 115			
Females 15 years and overever marned	877 142	824 134	2 553 327	1 430 232	1 637 251	719 174	1 137 214	1 617 229			
ow married, except separated	504 18	560 8	1 759 28	919 27	1 196 15	354 11	631 23	1 066 17			
rvorced	136	74 48	256 183	67 185	112 63	136 44	183 86	192 113			

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Madison (or split tracts/8NA	s in Madison Ca	unty	Jackson (city, Modison Count	ty
Area	Jackson, TN MSA	Total	Jackson city	Tract 1	Tract 14.01	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 1 (pt)	Tract 2	Troct
AGE										
All persons Under 5 years	53 423 3 269 3 419 3 544 3 613 3 812 8 564 8 265 5 804 5 085 4 387 2 758 903	53 423 3 269 3 419 3 544 3 613 3 812 8 564 8 265 5 804 5 085 4 387 2 758 903	28 943 1 527 1 516 1 484 1 955 2 468 4 340 3 908 3 052 3 110 2 889 2 000 694	1 948 107 133 119 120 91 256 312 224 271 192 99	1 697 101 98 116 98 111 272 239 159 200 190 85 28	6 091 492 475 475 429 326 1 150 1 054 664 441 343 186 56	10 470 689 759 752 931 957 1 916 1 826 1 125 705 432 251 127	1 832 102 122 112 109 87 237 297 212 257 185 90 22	3 820 177 201 155 181 457 702 469 426 416 365 220 51	4 2 2 1 1 1 2 6 4 4 5 6 6
3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median	1 334 42 586 41 336 38 652 10 575 9 612 35.6	1 334 42 586 41 336 38 652 10 575 9 612 35.6	634 24 140 23 609 21 837 7 188 6 578 37.9	51 1 563 1 521 1 446 439 389 39.6	43 1 360 1 317 1 266 411 364 37.1	163 4 561 4 377 4 154 777 710 32.4	288 8 138 7 890 7 055 1 119 997 31 2	49 1 472 1 433 1 364 413 365 39.8	74 3 260 3 215 3 023 867 771 35.7	3 6 3 6 3 4 1 4 1 3 4!
Female Under 5 yeors 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 yeors 15 to 19 yeors 20 to 24 yeors 25 to 34 yeors 35 to 44 yeors 45 to 54 yeors 55 to 64 yeors 65 to 74 yeors 75 to 74 yeors 85 yeors and over	27 880 1 549 1 658 1 728 1 760 1 954 4 399 4 165 2 932 2 706 2 529 1 813 687	27 880 1 549 1 658 1 728 1 760 1 954 4 399 4 165 2 932 2 706 2 529 1 813 687	15 568 744 718 746 979 1 261 2 198 2 004 1 613 1 702 1 711 1 351 541	1 025 48 63 58 60 51 143 165 115 145 104 59	870 51 49 63 42 59 137 114 78 103 103 55	3 041 217 233 222 193 172 593 510 327 223 205 108 38	5 462 331 363 370 503 526 1 009 935 560 346 236 168 115	966 47 58 55 53 50 133 157 109 137 102 53	2 039 93 92 83 91 226 339 239 227 226 222 162 39	2 3
3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Median Median age	631 22 660 22 074 20 686 6 389 5 867 37.0 25 543 34 1	631 22 660 22 074 20 686 6 389 5 867 37 0 25 543 34.1	307 13 232 12 988 12 032 4 497 4 153 40.7 13 375 35.2	24 843 822 781 240 215 40.1 923 39.0	20 698 679 653 230 202 37 8 827 36.5	73 2 330 2 250 2 143 444 412 33.0 3 050 31.7	142 4 331 4 216 3 733 672 614 31.5 5 008 30.9	24 795 774 738 227 202 40.1 866 39.3	30 1 759 1 741 1 630 549 502 38.9 1 781 32 8	2 (2 C 1 9 9 6 5 1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons In households Householder Family householder Nonfamily householder Living alone 5 pouse Child Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	53 423 51 721 21 160 15 249 5 911 5 280 13 029 14 715 1 649 1 168 609 1 093	53 423 51 721 21 160 15 249 5 911 5 280 13 029 14 715 1 649 1 168 609 1 093	28 943 27 341 12 283 7 993 4 290 3 849 6 586 6 718 969 785 547 1 055	1 948 1 948 779 616 163 142 549 538 49 33	1 697 1 676 673 495 178 154 413 459 78 53 21	6 091 6 076 2 159 1 842 317 289 1 652 2 016 173 76	10 470 9 569 3 661 2 833 828 683 2 467 3 026 209 206 250 651	1 832 731 584 147 127 520 505 45 31	3 820 3 803 1 847 1 046 801 663 858 755 122 221 13	1 (
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and aver In households Householder Nanfamily hauseholder Living alone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quorters	2.45 2.93 8 048 7 485 5 135 2 391 2 356 1 816 487 47 521	2 45 2 93 8 048 7 485 5 135 2 391 2 356 1 816 487 47 521	2.23 2.79 5 583 5 056 3 548 1 792 1 767 1 167 310 31 499 28	2.52 2.86 315 315 203 62 61 98 13	2.49 2.92 303 287 187 71 69 73 26 1	2.81 3.08 585 571 357 131 128 166 43 5 -	2.62 3 02 8 10 569 349 110 109 162 57 1 241	2 52 2 85 297 297 191 56 55 93 12 1	2.06 2.66 636 623 451 270 268 125 35 12	2 2 1 1 (
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-cauple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female hauseholder, na husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	15 249 6 697 11 322 13 029 5 668 9 768 1 733 841 1 269	15 249 6 697 11 322 13 029 5 668 9 768 1 733 841 1 269	7 993 2 974 4 946 6 590 2 354 4 019 1 134 523 780	616 228 410 550 196 355 53 27 44	495 196 337 413 166 283 57 24 44	1 842 964 1 622 1 653 867 1 485 145 77	2 833 1 472 2 489 2 470 1 253 2 154 293 187 287	584 214 384 522 184 331 50 25 42	1 046 360 558 859 271 432 145 74	1:
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	3 752 13 385 307 3 294	20 246 4 510 13 411 234 478 1 613 22 945 3 752 13 385 307 3 294 2 207	11 056 2 772 6 830 152 321 981 13 360 2 461 6 824 197 2 370 1 508	733 117 557 11 12 36 856 140 555 12 87 62	675 133 427 7 24 84 707 99 425 15 106 62	2 280 407 1 679 13 36 145 2 369 282 1 675 21 226 165	3 872 985 2 542 36 51 258 4 398 1 018 2 530 42 386 422	690 108 529 10 9 34 806 128 526 12 81	1 516 423 888 15 33 157 1 771 325 890 27 294 235	1 1 2 1

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990-Con.

Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Jock	son city, Madison	County—Con				Remainder of Mo	odison County	
Area	Troct 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Troct 7	Tract 10	Tract 16 01 (pt)	Tract 14 01 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt)	Tract 17	Troct 1-
AGE										
All persons	1 858 108	402 23	1 338 91	2 112	570	7 004 377	1 677 97	6 091 492	715 40	1 52
to 9 years	87	13	72	105 71	23 11	457	97	475	50	11
0 to 14 years	77 84	14 84	55 45	66 145	14 23	475 730	116 97	475 429	52 38	10
0 to 24 years 5 to 34 years	117 300	79 60	86 21 9	268 335	35 41	722 1 057	108 26 9	326 1 150	39 99	10 24
5 to 44 years	208	53	196	216	43	1 161	238	1 054	119 88	23 17
5 to 54 years	152 243	30 19	105 118	156 217	53 78	842 522	156 198	664 441	57	13
5 to 74 years	255 176	11 13	152 148	238 21 0	104 89	329 214	188	343 186	85 3 9	13
5 years and over	51	3	51	85	56	118	28	56	9	1
and 4 years	53 1 56 9	6 34 9	33 1 109	41 1 858	6 521	159 5 601	42 1 345	163 4 561	17 566	1 18
years and over	1 538 1 480	343 229	1 094 1 062	1 831 1 652	511 493	5 435 4 731	1 302 1 252	4 377 4 154	548 525	1 14
) years and over	625	34	400	651	294	895	408	777	164	28
years and over	570 42 6	30 22 8	383 39.7	613 37.1	270 60.8	802 32.3	361 37.2	710 32,4	150 37.8	26 34
Female	1 076	262	7 3 8	1 091	327	3 718	860	3 041	343	75
to 9 years	57 37	10 5	48 40	53 30	8 6	189 219	49 49	21 7 233	21 20	4
) to 14 years	38 40	7 76	26 17	33 36	8 12	239 406	63 41	222 193	25 15	4
) to 24 years	67	67	51	98	13	388	57	172	14	4
i to 34 yearsi to 44 years	156 121	32 22	114 81	157 9 5	18 22	559 606	136 113	593 510	52 51	11
5 to 54 years	89 152	15	60 66	92 128	29 47	422 256	76 102	327 223	41 32	6
to 74 years	163 114	6	102	156	61	182	103	205 108	45 21	1
to 84 years	42	10 3	92 41	148 65	62 41	145 107	55 16	38	6	ì
and 4 years	31	1	14	21	. 1	83	19	73	7	1
5 years and over	936 924	23 9 236	620 613	970 959	305 2 9 7	3 025 2 946	690 671	2 330 2 250	276 267	60 58
years and over	890 410	128 23	600 265	911 429	290 193	2 527 551	646 229	2 143 444	259 90	55 16
years and over	371	21	257	408	178	507	201	412	80	15
Male	46.8 782	20.9 140	44 1 600	49.9 1 021	65.1 243	32.7 3 286	37 9 81 7	33.0 3 05 0	39.4 372	36. 77
edian age	36.7	32.4	37.2	30.7	52.3	31.8	36.5	31.7	36.7	32.
OUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 858 1 858	402 276	1 338 1 327	2 112 1 903	570 449	7 004 6 103	1 677 1 656	6 091 6 076	715 684	1 52 1 52
Householder	911 543	133	657	989 498	215	2 331	666 488	2 159 1 842	277 204	58 45
Nonfamily householder	368	79 54	364 293	491	134 81	485	178	317	73	13
Living alone	33 9 425	54 50 57	274 289	442 359	78 92	422 1 612	154 406	289 1 652	69 175	11
Ohild	411 72	62 13	292 53	368 103	96 34	1 920 140	453 78	2 016 173	200 24	47 5
Nonrelatives	39	11	36	84 15	12	100	53	76	8	2
ther persons in group quarters	-	126	11	15 194	109 12	250 651	21	15	2 7 4	
ersons per household	2.04	2.07	2.02	1.92	2.08	2.62	2.49	2.81	2.47	2.6
Persons 65 years and over	2.68 482	2.66 27	2 74 351	2.66 5 33	2.65 249	2.99 661	2.92 301	3.08 585	2.96 133	3.0 21
households Householder	482 344	27 20	351	520 378	150 106	420	285 185	571 357	133	21 15
Nonfamily householder	183	13	261 152	218	49	253 73	71	131	41	6
Living alone	181 114	13	151 72	213 98	49 31	72 123	69 73	128 166	40 31	6
Other relatives	23	4	18	41 3	11	43	26	43 5	5	1
strutionalized persons	<u> </u>	-	_	13	99 -	241	16	14	_	
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	543 180	79 25	364 132	498 149	1 34 27	1 846 887	488 193	1 842 964	204 86	45
Number of own children under 18 years	305	35 50 56	221	237	44	1 512	332	1 622	156	36
Married-couple families ith own children under 18 years	428 121	56 22	292 106	357 107	92 17	1 614 762	406 163	1 653 867	176 78	38 17
Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present	214 101	22 33 19	182 55	174 116	27 30	1 330 187	278 57	1 485 145	142 19	31
ith own children under 18 years	54 80	ii 14	17 27	36 57	7 13	107	24 44	77 107	5 9	4 1 3
ARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	642	112	496	895	217	2 624	668	2 280	296	58 11
twer married	125 438	24 59	109 302	355 380	46 103	749 1 668	133 420	407 1 679	5 9 189	39
poroted	7 12	2	7 20	18	7 21	18	7 24	13 36	7 11	
vorced	60	21	58	112	40	147	84	145	30	:
Females 15 years and over	944 150	240 133	624 106	9 75 175	305 41	3 071 817	699 98	2 369 282	277 31	61
ow married, except separated	439	62	300	375	105	1 663	418	282 1 675	181	6 39
eparated	21 211	4 17	10 148	22 246	6 121	17 324	15 106	21 226	3 42	9
ivarced	123	24	60	157	32	250	62	165	20	

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Madison Co	unty		Totals for split t	racts/8NA's in Modison	County	
Area	Jackson, TN M5A	Total	Jackson city	Troct 1	Troct 11	Troct 14 01	Troct 15	Tract 160
AGE								
All persons	24 170 2 212	24 170 2 212	19 703 1 950	717 55	1 6 35 120	417 22	437 24	97 7
to 9 yeors	2 284 2 284	2 284 2 284	1 927 1 848	86 92	128 140	23 51	39 32	10
to 19 years	2 390 2 019	2 390 2 019	1 965 1 744	72 39	136 107	34 27	37 26	10
to 34 years	3 958 3 235	3 958 3 235	3 333 2 629	127 151	227 172	60 59	57 55	19 20
i to 54 yearsi to 64 years	1 640 1 454	1 640 1 454	1 233 1 096	53 18	131 139	31 34	40 45	-
to 74 years	1 445 925	1 445 925	1 050 675	16 5	177 127	43 25	36 30	
ond 4 years	324 854	324 854	253 758	3 24	31 44	8	16	
years and over	16 953 16 047	16 953 16 047	13 630 12 898	474 445	1 221	317 302	340 324	66
years and overyears ond over	14 510 3 478	14 510 3 478	11 593 2 575	401 29	1 094 417	278 93	299 100	58
l years and over	3 181 27 4	3 181 27 4	2 352 26.3	28 26 7	394 33.3	85 34.1	93 35 4	27
Female	13 176	13 176	10 900	386	932	222	229	55
der 5 yearsa 9 years	1 063 1 126	1 063 1 126	943 944	25 36	51 66	11 14	9 23	-
to 14 years	1 123 1 211	1 123 1 211	904 1 018	43 41	75 75	20 17	20 15	
to 24 yeors	1 127 2 312	1 127 2 312	991 1 984	23 82	57 134	14 35	12 33 29	
to 44 years	1 767 935	1 767 935	1 467 725	85 27	95 79	30 16	24	
to 64 yearsto 74 years	865 847	865 847	673 635	9 10	85 106	20 23	25 12	
to 84 years	579 221	579 221	442 174	3 2	91 18	17 5	16 11	
ond 4 years	407 9 652	407 9 652	362 7 936	12 278	17 726	3 175	3 176	3'
years and overyears ond over	9 186 8 389	9 186 8 389	7 553 6 857	261 234	692 657	168 157	169 159	3.
years and overyears and over	2 109	2 109 1 922	1 615 1 468	19 18	267 253	53 50	48 45	
edion	29 2 10 994	29 2 10 994	28.3 8 8 03	30 1 331	35 9 7 03	35 0 195	35 4 208	27
Male	24.7	24 7	23.3	21.8	30.3	33 1	35 3	27
DUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All personshouseholds	24 170 23 436	24 170 23 436	19 703 19 018	717 717	1 6 35 1 635	417 416	437 437	9
Householder	8 330 5 962	8 330 5 962	6 832 4 855	224 197	648 406	144 108	160 119	2
Nonfomily householder Living olone	2 368 2 096	2 368 2 096	1 977 1 734	27 26	242 213	36 34	41 39	
Spouse	2 848 9 153	2 848 9 153	2 099 7 601	124 321	157 561	80 130	75 138	3
Other relativesNonrelatives	2 342 763	2 342 763	1 858 628	35 13	211 58	49 13	49 15	
ititutionalized persons her persons in group quorters	227 507	227 507	189 496	_	-	1 -	_	
sons per household	2 81	2 81	2 78	3 18	2 52	2 89	2 70	2
Persons 65 years and over	3.40 2 694	3 40 2 694	3 38 1 978	3 43 24	3 28 335	3 40 76	3 17 82	3
householdsHouseholder	2 560 1 781	2 560 1 781	1 849 1 304	24 12	335 241	75 48	82 60	
Nonfomily householder	882 849	882 849	684 659	4	124 114	23 23	28 28	
SpouseOther relatives	403 306	403 306	250 253	5	51 36	19 8	12 8	
Nonrelativesstitutionalized persons	70 128	70 128	127	1 -	7 -	ī	2	
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	6	6	2	-	-	-		
Families	5 962	5 962	4 855	197	406	108	119	2
ith awn children under 18 years	3 486 6 715	3 486 6 715	2 996 5 731	146 259	185 366	48 86	43 83	2
Married-cauple families	2 850 1 505	2 850 1 505	2 102 1 165	125 88	157 49	80 36	74 29	
Number of own children under 18 years Female hauseholder, na husband present	2 914 2 757	2 914 2 757	2 222 2 470	157 63	95 225	67 19	57 37	*
ith own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	1 849 3 609	1 849 3 609	1 723 3 359	53 93	132 265	10 16	14 26	
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and aver	7 526 3 161	7 526 3 161	5 869 2 586	202 57	507 216	144 39	165 49	3
w married except separatedporated	3 052 329	3 052 329	2 267 255	129	169 28	84 7	80	
dowed vorced	347 637	347 637	251 510	1 13	36 58	5 9	16 13	
Females 15 years and over	9 864	9 864 3 630	8 109 3 137	282 90	740 228	177	177 43	1
						44.44		
lever married	3 630 3 061 602	3 061 602	2 274 555	135	177 65	85 3	80	

able 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

"breshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

ensus Tract or Block Numbering	Jackson ity Madison County										
Area	Toct 1 (pt	Troct 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Troct 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9			
E											
All persons	716 55	2 110 237	1 417	3 536 385	979 96	749 64	915 110	2 616 208			
o 9 years	86	238	177	302	81	77 71	87 94	212 221			
to 14 years	92 72	229 205	169 145	249 384	78 96	94	84	283			
to 24 years.	39 127	222 499	71 286	469 455	69 206	79 156	79 154	180			
to 44 years	150	316	223	336	127	104	98 48	364 210			
to 64 years	53 18	72 37	96 59	232 277	64 61	39 29 23	49	208			
to 74 years	16 5	35 14	49 23	201 179	57 36	23 13	65 34	201 112			
Aeorz oug over	3	6	6	67	8	-	13	4			
nd 4 years	24	92	47	135	24 708	33 521	38 609	102			
years and over	473 444	1 364 1 268	924 859	2 551 2 456	668	483	581	1 804			
years and over	400 29	1 156 7 4	798 107	2 056 599	619 135	427 52	525 144	1 64			
years and over	28	67	96	539	116	47	130	43 30			
ion	26 6	23 6	26 6	24 7	28 1	24 3	25 2 522	1 43			
Female	38 6 25	1 154 128	822 56	2 021 185	521 45	376 29	52	10			
o 9 years	36	114	88	139	43	41 36	46 45	11: 11			
to 4 years	43 41	94 101	92 7 6	124 215	36 50	36	40	14			
to 24 years	23 82	133 295	41 187	263 284	31 122	42 7 5	46 104	9 19			
to 44 years	85	189	133	204	57	58	52	19			
to 64 years	27	43 20	60 39	135 1 77	39 36	24 15	32 29	12 13			
to 74 years	10	23	34	121	33	13	43	12			
veors and over	3 2	9 5	12 4	122 52	24 5	7	22 11	2			
nd 4 years	12	56	22	60	11	15	19	5			
years and over	278 261	797 751	576 537	1 546 1 501	389 363	262 245	372 363	1 07			
rears and over	234	687	504	1 264	344	226	332	94			
reors and over	19 18	48 44	74 63	388 347	83 71	27 26	93 83	29 26			
ion	30 1	25 3	28 6	27 4	29.3	25 8	28 0	33 1 18			
Male	330 21.5	956 20 4	595 20.6	1 515 21 9	458 26 7	373 22 8	393 20.6	27			
USEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
All persons	716	2 110	1 417	3 536	979	749 707	915 912	2 61 6 2 616			
ouseholds	716 223	2 108 7 44	1 417 472	3 138 1 189	96 7 353	276	329	92			
Family householder	197	540	400	828	241 112	161 115	230 99	63 29			
Nonfamily householder	26 25	204 161	72 67	361 326	97	103	90	26			
pouse	124 321	256 874	199 619	288 1 250	121 342	53 258	69 379	30 96			
ther relatives	35	140	101	339	115	95	107	30			
onrelatives	13	94 2	26	72 30	36	25	28	10			
er persons in group quarters	_	-	_	368	12	42	3				
sons per household	3 19	2 82	3 00	2 64	2 75	2 56	2 77	2.8			
ions per family	3 43	3 35	3 29	3 27 447	3.41 101	3 52 36	3 40 112	3 4 35			
Persons 65 years and over	24 24	55 53	78 78	417	101	36	112	35			
louseholder	12	29 16	48 16	312 155	70 29	2 7 13	82 45	24 13			
Nonfamily householder Living alone	4	16	16	150	29	12	44	12			
Spause	5	10 11	14 15	46 50	17 10	2 7	14 15	4			
hanrelatives	ĭ	3	1	9 30	4	_	1				
Itutionalized persons	_	2 –	_	-	_	Ξ	_				
MILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	197	540	400	828	241	161	230	6			
h own children under 18 years	146	408	272 498	460 891	131 244	102 210	140 274	33 63			
Number of own children under 18 years	259 125	758 257	198	289	123	54	69	3			
h own children under 18 years	88 157	178 330	130 257	111	62 114	31 63	29 61	30			
Female householder, no husband present	63	264	185	499	102	90	152	21			
h own children under 18 years	53 93	220 414	134 232	341 687	61 119	65 139	10 7 209	1:			
URITAL STATUS	73		202								
Males 15 years and over	201	588	372	1 027	327	267 144	245 113	86			
married except separated	56 29	260 27	34 202	550 31 7	135 128	144 64	80	3:			
orared	2	17	8	50	18	24	9				
orced	3	5 35	8 20	44 66	15 31	• 26	14 29				
Females 15 years and over	282	818	586	1 573	397	270	379	1 10			
rer marned	9.	323	215	706	156	124 58	154 79	30			
married except separated	35 4	273 5	2 5 36	326 10	130 28	31	26	7			
dowed	2	43	5 89	260 7	50 33	24 33	66 54	19 13			
rorced	3	128	89	111	33	33	,,4				

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Jockson city Modison	County—Con		Remainder of Madison County				
Area	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt)	Tract 12	Troct 16.01 (pt)	Troct 14 01 (p1.)	Tract 15 (pt)	Tract 17	Tract	
AGE		-							
All persons 5 to 9 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 10 to 14 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 84 years 55 to 84 years 55 years and over 55 years and over	3 054 377 350 330 283 227 494 425 199 139 121 73	1 635 20 128 140 136 107 227 172 131 139 177	627 82 57 41 52 74 95 56 33 38 57 29	744 59 82 75 81 58 129 166 35 18 15	417 22 23 51 34 27 60 59 31 34 43 25 8	437 24 39 32 37 26 57 55 40 45 36 30	1 133 61 92 114 114 75 135 150 101 100 107 65	1 37 1 10 16 17 2° 1	
3 ond 4 years 16 years and over 21 years and over 20 years and over 40 years and over 42 years and over 46 years and over 46 years and over 46 years and over 47 years and over 48 years and over	148 1 937 1 826 1 670 296 270 24 1	44 1 221 1 161 1 094 417 394 33.3	23 439 415 381 114 110 25.8	27 516 498 435 53 47 26.6	6 317 302 278 93 85 34 1 222	9 340 324 299 100 93 35 4 229	32 843 789 736 248 227 33 6 571 29	9 9 8 2 2 2 31	
Under 5 years	178 174 158 137 144 308 232 122 79 69 46	51 66 75 75 57 134 95 79 85 106 91	44 24 23 20 41 46 33 15 24 36 17	26 39 41 49 39 78 85 16 10 9	14 20 17 14 35 30 16 20 23 17	23 20 15 12 33 29 24 25 12	42 58 49 37 63 74 54 52 65 34 14		
3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 20 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Median Median oge	65 1 131 1 075 998 174 158 26 6 1 382	17 726 692 657 267 253 35 9 703 30 3	12 239 227 217 73 71 29 2 295 23.5	9 298 289 246 34 30 26 5 334 26.7	3 175 168 157 53 50 35 0 195	3 176 169 159 48 45 35 4 208 35 3	15 434 408 387 143 132 35 7 562 31 8	5 4 4 31 6 25	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						427	1 133	1 3	
All persons In households Householder Fornity householder Nonfornity householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorfers	3 054 2 981 957 782 175 149 281 1 336 314 93 66	1 635 1 635 648 406 242 213 157 561 211 58	627 564 263 125 138 136 30 224 40 7 56	744 673 211 169 42 37 135 286 24 17 17	417 416 144 108 36 34 80 130 49 13	437 437 160 119 41 39 75 138 49	1 133 1 096 376 269 107 101 168 379 146 27	3 3 4 73	
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Nonfamily householder Living olone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	3.12 3.47 230 167 103 46 42 21 38 5	2 52 3.28 335 335 241 124 114 51 36 7	2 14 3 35 99 99 89 79 79 4 6	3 13 3 57 41 25 14 7 6 5 5 1	2 89 3 40 76 75 48 23 23 19 8	2 70 3 17 82 82 60 28 28 12 8 2 -	2 91 3 57 191 191 132 56 54 42 11 6	33 8 8	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Morried-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	1 017 281 170 354 435 324	406 185 366 157 49 95 225 132 265	125 91 186 30 17 33 91 74	169 125 233 132 99 184 32 22 43	36 67 19 10	119 43 83 74 29 57 37 14 26	269 119 234 167 75 151 87 35 68		
MARITAL STATUS				201	144	165	424		
Moles 15 years and over Never married Now married except separated Separated Wildowed Divorced Females 15 years and over Never married Naw married except separated Separated Wildowed	348 315 44 36 92 1 162 482 306 77	507 216 169 28 36 58 740 228 177 65 174	206 111 44 8 17 26 241 100 30 20 56	224 68 136 6 2 12 304 102 142 13 22 25	39 84 7 5 9 9 177 44 85 3 3	49 80 7 16 13 177 43 80 7 30	162 177 25 29 31 442 143 173 8 94		

oble 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

he above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas)

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[The above table was amitted because there were no qualifying areas]

able 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

the above table was amitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[The above table was amitted because there were na qualifying areas]

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 Table 8.

[for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]														
Census Tract or Block Numbering		Madison County	County				Totals for spirt tre	fotals for split tracts/8NA's in Modison County	on County				Jockson aty. Modison County	Ison County
Area	Jackson, TN MSA	Total	Jackson city	Tract 1	fract 1.1	Tract 13	Troct 14 01	Tract 14 02	Tract 15	Troct 16 01	Tract 16 02	Troct 19	fract 1 (pt)	fract 2
Muche Miles Status or Aleut American Indoan Estamo or Aleut Assan Chinese Assan Indoan Islander Harnorg Canbadon Himang Lootea Samoan Gounsaled Assan Indoan Himang Canbadon Himang Canbadon Himang Canbadon Himang Canbadon Himang Canbadon Himang Canbadon Harnorg Samoan Gounsaled Assan Other Assan Other Pocific Islander Indoanger Assan Other Occupation Other Occupation Other Occupation Assan Other Occupation Other Occupation Other Occupation Assan Other Occupation Assan Occupa	77 98 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	77 982 24 170 24 170 25 31 42	28 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94	2 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	 	6 4 5 8 8 1 L L 2 2 L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	212 212 212 212 1	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	4 4 2885 5 80 8 5 7 7 7 1 1 1 4 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	807.70 80	28 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
HISPANIC ORIGIN All persons All persons All persons All persons All persons All persons Cubon Cubon Other Hispons Not of Hispons origin RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	77 982 376 129 48 48 192 77 606	77 982 376 129 48 48 7 77 606	48 949 257 85 85 28 24 48 692	2 885 13 3 2 672		6 000 32 32 6 6 6 77	2 119 12 16 6 - 2 107	2 122 12 14 4 4 8 8 8 10 0	6 543 22 22 11 11 6 52 1	11 539 53 12 12 12 25	4 387 4 371 4 371	4 4 8 8 4 1 1 - 8	2 567 - 33 - 554 354	6 017 57 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 9 8 8
Mine and persons Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Hispanic origin Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Hispanic origin	77 982 53 423 204 204 24 105 24 105 24 263 245 245 245 245 245 245 245 245 245 245	77 982 53 423 53 219 54 170 54 065 66 66 67 70 70 70 70 70 70	48 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94	2 688 948 1 942 7 7 4 4 3 7 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	28	5 6 00 5 6 41 5 6 41 5 6 41 5 6 41 5 6 41 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2 11 689 1 688 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 122 1 1200 1 1000 2 112 2 112 2 112 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 543 6 091 6 091 6 091 7 091 10 10 10 10 10 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11 539 10 470 470 472 972 970 970 970 970 970 970 970 970 970 970	4 4 4 985 4 6 985 4 4 4 985 4	3 917 2 0 17 2 0 17 2 0 17 2 0 17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 567 1 832 1 826 7 16 7 13 7 13 8 8	\$ 017 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990.—Con. for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Jockso	Jacksan city, Madisan County—Con	County — Con.						
Area	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Troct 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Troct 14 01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)
RACE														
White Block American Indian Eskimo, or Aleut	4 669 4 266 380	3 290 1 858 1 417 3	3 949 3 536 5 5	2 323 1 338 979 1	2 878 2 112 749	1 192 274 915	2 995 372 2 616	3 633 3 054 3 3	1 664 28 1 635	1 041 399 627	4 749 4 514 218 5	50	82 76 5	1 1 1 1
Arrelican instant Estimo Asian or Pacific Islander Asian or Pacific Islander	- 1 1 <u>8</u> 8 -	2727	01100	-।।यच	7 ===	11100	* mm	शायय	–	21100	0110-00	1111	1 — 1 1	
Filipmo Joponese Asson Indian Koreon	-404-10	111569	1 1 2 - 1	N I I		8 8 1 1 1 1	18111	-		~	1-1981	3 1 1 1 1		
Cambodon Cambodon Hmong Loolidi Thei	4	51111						-	1111		1311		1111	1111
Other Asian Payetic Islander Howards Howards Compan	1111	1111	mlll	1111	- 1 1 1 1	21115	-1111	mlll	1111	-	111	1111	1 () ()	1 1 (1)
Other Pacific Islander Other race HISPANIC ORIGIN	14	1 1	i 1	1-	1 4	1-	1 1	2 1	1-1	l m	I M	1-1	1 1	1 1
All persons Hispanic origin (of any race) Mexican Petro Rican Cuban Other Hispanic Not of Hispanic origin	4 669 8 1 1 1 6 69	3 290 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	8 449 40 449 3 32 1 1 8 8 909	2 323 14 7 7 1 1 1 2 309	2 878 29 29 13 13 2 2 2 849	1 192	2 995 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	3 633 14 7 7 7 3 619	1 664 4 4 1 660	1 041 8 8 1 0 0 1 0 3 3	4 749 25 9 6 6 10 4 724	20 2 2 2 2 3 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1	82	F
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
White Hispanic origin Hispanic origin And Hispanic origin Robert Albanic origin And Hispanic origin And Hispanic origin Andreated Indon, Estimo, or Aleut Hispanic origin Andreated Policit Edonder Hispanic origin Asian or Policit Edonder Hispanic origin Asian or Policit Edonder Hispanic origin Andreated Hispanic origin	4 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	3 290 1 838 1 838 1 836 1 836 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w	7 338 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2 878 2 112 2 115 2 097 3 097 7 3 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	192 274 274 274 915 915 	2 995 372 372 2 066 607 4 4 4 4 1 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	80 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1 664 28 2 8 2 635 1 633 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 041 399 397 207 625 23 1 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 5 14 4 6 14 4 6 14 4 6 14 4 6 14 6 1	50	82 7	11111111111111111

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con. Table 8.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Jockson cit	Jockson city, Madison County—Con	-Con					Remo	Remainder of Madison County	ounty				
Area	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16 02 (pt)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14 02 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt)	Troct 16 01 (pt.)	Tract 16 02 (pt)	Troct 17	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt
RACE														
All persons	7 820	2	88	118	1	1 260	2 099	2 040	6 543	3 719	4 385	1 849		4 12
White	744	2	χ I	<u>-</u>	1 1	129						1 133	1 520	3 85
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4 4	1 1	1 1		1 1		4 4	1 1	00	25	~ ~	1 1		
Eskimo	1	1	1	- 1	1	. 1		1	1	()	. 1	ŧ	- 1	·
Asian ar Pacific Islander	- 61	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	ı —	10	lΜ	- 81	7	1 1	1 -	-
Asion	99 -	1	1 (1	1 1	1	- 1	0	m	18	7	1	_	
Fillpino	-	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	2	1 1	1 1	1 1	, .
Japanese Asian Indian	23	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	4	15	1	1	
Koreon	0	1	t	ı	1	1	-	2	5	2	5 1	1	-	
Vietnamese	20	1 1	1 1	1 1	1		1	7	-	9	1	ı	1	
Hmong	N 1	1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	
Laohan	1	1	ı	I	1	ı	ı	ı	ı	1-	1-	ı	1	
Other Asion	1 9	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	- 4	- 1	1 1	1 1	
Pacific Islander		1	ı	1	1	1	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	1	1	•
Compan	- 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 (1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1	
Guamanian	1	1	1	1	- 1	1	1	1	1	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	
Other Pocific Islander	1	1	1	1	1	10	ı	1	10	14	10	1-	1	
	,		ı	I	ı	ກ	ı	1	7	n	O	-	1	
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	7 820	2	28	118	•	1 260	2 099	2 040	6 543	3 719	4 385	1 849	2 892	4 128
Mispanic ongin (at any race)	0,00	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	7	0 4	12	22	23	91 4	٥-	212	
Puerto Rican	4	1	1	1	1	ı	r I	, ∞	m	200	· –	- 1	: 1	6 1
Cubon	- 1	()	1 1	1 (1 1	- 1	1 4	1 1	1 00	0 0	- 0	1 00	1 7	
Not of Hispanic origin	7 790	2	28	118	1	1 253	2 089	2 028	6 521	3 696	4 369	1 840	2 877	4 123
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	7 820	2	28	118	•	1 260	2 099					1 849	2 892	
White	7 004	1	85	911	1	1 127		1 824		3 466	4 085	715		3 859
Not of Hispanic origin	6 983	1 1	- 85	116	1 1	1 123	1 670	1 812	6 071	3 449	4 075	710	1 515	3 854
8lock	744	2	1	-	1	129	417	207	437	228	278	1 133	1 370	26
Not of Hisponic origin	742	2	1 1	-	1 1	129	414	207	437	228	278	1 130	1 360	267
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	1	1	- 1	1	 1	₹ :	1	01	5	7	1	- 1	
Not of Misponic ongin	1 4	1 1	1 1	-	1	-	1 4	1 1	0	2	7	1 1	-	
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	٥	ကျ	<u>@</u> -	7	1 -	- 1	_
Not of Hisponic origin	- 8		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	ı —	16	l m	17	7	1 1	ı —	
Other race	7	1	1	1	1	m	1	- 1	20	50	œ·		ı	
Mispanic ongin	9-	1 (1 1	1 1	1 1	ו מי	1 1	1 1	2 1	Ω I	90	- 1	1 1	

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

nsus Tract or Block Numbering		Madisan (County			Tatals far split t	racts/8NA's in M	adisan Caunty		
Area	Jackson, TN MSA	Tatal	Jacksan city	Tract 1	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 14 01	Tract 14 02	Tract 15	Tract
All hausing units	31 809	31 809	20 739	1 046	742	2 549	872	793	2 458	
URE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF OUSEHOLDER									0.005	
Occupied hausing units	29 609 19 359	29 609 19 359	19 206 10 738	1 006 761	658 302	2 371 1 784	820 608	758 654	2 325	
Percent af occupied hausing units	65.4 15 225	65.4 15 225	55.9 7 786	75.6 615	45.9 5	75.2 1 699	74 1 484	86 3 600	89 5 1 945	
llack	4 075	4 075	2 913	146	297	81	122 2	53	132	
merican Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	17 36	17 36	28	-	_	1		1	2	
Other racelispanic origin (of any race)	60	60	31	3	-	10	3	3	6	
Vhite, nat af Hispanic ariginter-accupied hausing units	15 182 10 250	15 182 10 250	7 766 8 468	613 245	5 356	1 690 5 87	482 212	597 104	1 940 244	
Vhite	5 9 35 4 255	5 935	4 497 3 919	164 78	5 351	534 49	1 89 22	89 15	214 28	
Merican Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	11	4 255 11	7	1	201	2	1	-	2	
Asian or Pacific Islander	35 14	35 14	33 12	1	-	1	-	-	-	
lispanic arigin (af any race)	72	72	63	2	1 5	3 532	189	1 88	214	
Vhite, not af Hispanic arigin	5 895	5 895	4 463	162	5	332	189	00	214	
Vacant hausing units	2 200	2 200	1 533	40	84	178	52	35	133	
sale only	352 1 077	352 1 077	229	15 20	i 67	25 104	8 15	7 8	36 32	
red ar sald, nat occupied	266	266	174	1	10	10	5	6	11	
seasanol, recreational, ar accasional use	36	36 1	16	_	-	_	1	- -	-	
er vacantoarded up	468 29	468 29	202	3 -	3 -	38 3	23	14 2	50 7	
oms										
om	255	255	224	4	7	22	3 10	_ 2	5	
aams	2 363	503 2 363	42 8 2 052	8 21	81	16 160	25	9	42	
agms	6 464 7 405	6 464 7 405	4 672 4 526	131 229	200 190	547 683	184 234	86 207	325 758	
iams	7 055	7 055 3 756	4 204 2 233	304 162	161	602 2 8 6	23 8 101	269 129	677 350	
ams mare raams	3 756 4 008	4 008	2 400	187	36	233	77	91 5 8	295 5 6	
ian, all housing units	5.4	5.4 5.5	5.2 5.3	5 9 6 1	4 9 5.1	5.3 5.4	5.4 5.5	6.0	5 9	
lian, accupied hausing unitslian, owner-accupied housing units	5.4	5.4 6.0	5.2 6.1	6.0 6.3	5.0 5.7	5 4 5.7	5 4 5.7	5 9 5 9	5 7 5 8	
dian, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4 2	4 1	4 5	4 4	4.3	4 6	5.3	4 8	
TS IN STRUCTURE	00.000	00.000	12.254	0.0	553	2 177	690	719	2 097	
etached	22 322 603	22 322 603	13 354 539	865 22	551 19	35	6	2	7	
4	2 087 1 966	2 087 1 966	2 045 1 767	123 14	99 54	103 51	4 10	3 -	14	
9	1 313	1 313	1 213	-	5 7	1	4	_ 2	1	
d 19	311	311	290	_	_	10	-	-	-	
or marebile home or trailer	1 743	444 1 743	444 288	13	_	70 87	151	60	323	
er	226	226	144	9	7 658	14 2 371	7 82 0	7 758	15 2 32 5	
Occupied housing units	29 609	29 609	19 206	1 006	658	2 3/1	620	/30	2 323	
RSONS IN UNIT	7 397	7 397	5 601	168	216	490	189	114	328	
ersansersans	9 529 5 641	9 529 5 641	6 225 3 392	373 215	179 117	878 480	2 8 3 161	242 175	763 556	
ersansersans	4 460	4 460 1 757	2 432 1 024	156	64 44	361 115	116 48	161 48	471 155	
r more persons	1 757 825	825	532	25	38	47	23	18 2 63	52 2 63	
lian, occupied hausing unitslian, awner-occupied housing units	2.28 2.39	2 28 2.39	2 14 2 25	2 40 2.36	2 13 2.00	2 29 2 32	2 2 8 2.26	2 62	2 65	
ran, renter-occupied housing units	2 01	2 01	1 96	2.56	2 26	2 18	2 35	2 69	2 43	
SONS PER ROOM	20.012	28 913	18 721	996	627	2 327	797	750	2 284	
0 ar less	28 913 543	543	360	7	22	37	20	6	37	
ar more	153	153 46	125 45	3 43	9 49	.46	3 46	47	47	
LUE										
Specified awner-occupied hausing units	15 693	15 693	9 666	702	267 105	1 538 110	411 44	5 39	1 406 37	
s than \$20,000	987 3 657	987 3 657	2 532	46	118	474	143	72 210	212 529	
),000 ta \$59 999	4 666 3 528	4 666 3 528	2 88 2 2 030	2 8 6 216	36 6	581 271	139	182	429	
.000 ta \$99 999 0,000 ta \$149 999	1 247	1 247	722 556	78 46	2	67 27	18	50 12	121 60	
50,000 ta \$199 999	323	323	131	9	-	6 2	2	-	13	
00,000 ta \$249 999	116	116	62 28	2	-	-	-	-	- 2	
00,000 ar maredian (dallars)	76 53 000	76 53 000	37 50 500	61 000	23 300	46 300	42 100	57 500	56 800	
on (dallars)	61 600	61 600	58 100	69 900	26 800	48 400	44 900	58 600	60 400	
NTRACT RENT							10.	00	100	
Specified renter-occupied hausing units	9 890 242	9 890 242	8 344 240	242 296	340 141	554 241	196 215	82 221	198 240	
Mean contract rent (dallars)	243	243	237	319	148	242	223	250	283	
th meals included in rent	25	25	17	-	150	213		625	875	
Mean contract rent (dallars)	9 300	9 300	189 7 964	233	317	490	172	65	164	

ible 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

r definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text]

nsus Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/BN County—Co				Jackson city, Madiso	on County		
lrea	Troct 16 02	Iract 19	Tract 1 (pt)	Tract 2	Tract 3	lroct 4	Tract 5	Iract 6
All housing units	1 528	1 574	993	2 752	2 313	1 460	1 479	1 127
IURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF DUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	1 452 1 348	1 484 1 267	956 731	2 620 1 038	2 1 93 1 320	1 388 874	1 325 592	1 010
Percent of occupied housing units	92 8 1 259	85 4 1 211	76 5 585	39 6 841	60 2 1 302	63 0 593	44 7 100	61 5 451
mencan Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	82 3	55	146	190	15 1 2	277 2	489 2	170
sion or Paofic Islander	2 2	-	-	6	_	- -	-	-
ispanic origin (of any race)	1 255	1 210	3 583	3 839	1 300	592	5 100	451 389
er-occupied housing units	104 80 24	217 193 24	225 146 77	1 582 1 006 554	873 727 137	514 318 195	733 33 700	206 183
mencan Indian, Eskimo or Aleut		-	// 1	2 16	7	- 1	-	-
ther roce	-	-	i	4	2	<u>-</u>	- 7	-
ispanic origin (of any race)	79	192	2 144	16 997	3 726	318	32	203
CANCY STATUS Vacuus housing units	76	90	37	132	120	72	154	117
sale only	30	9 20	13 19	20 103	19 80	17 26	9	40 45
ed or sold, not occupiedseasonal recreational, or occasional use	6	19	1	3	5	20 2	18	14
migrant workers	29	37	- 3	3	13	7	14	_ 17
parded up	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
OMS om	2	4	-	19	5	.=	7	1
oms	5 28	16	6 18	46 350	32 241	14 73	36 167	20 112
oms	119 214 270	292 466	119 217	970 455	420 445	264 449 391	440 383 248	218 268 212
oms	251 639	406 212 137	291 159 183	356 225 331	500 315 355	159 110	126 72	118
ion all housing units	7.0 7.2	5.4 5.6	6.0 6.2	4 5 5 1	5.5 5.7	5.3 5.5	4.7 4.9	5.3 5.6
ion occupied housing units	7.1 7.2	5.5	6.0	4.5 6.5	5.6 6.4	5.4 5.8	4.8 5.6	5.4 6.1
ion renter-occupied housing units	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.3	4.2
TS IN STRUCTURE	1 393	1 257	825	1 145	1 531	994	741	816
Hached	9 2	14	22 123	87 281	51 224	73 128	31 95	48 125
9	į	4	10	459 405	64 179	104 40 46	272 120 38	34 37 55
o 19 to 49 or more	- -	=	=	126 28 143	164 87	63	-	-
he home or troiler	113	279	4 9	58 20	- 13	4 8	169 13	10
Occupied housing units	1 452	1 484	956	2 620	2 193	1 388	1 325	1 010
SONS IN UNIT	163	241	152	826	769	407	376	371
rsons	424 313	474 324	358 208	871 477	886 278	477 232	370 251	293 161
Prisons	384 126	303 105	147 66	286 114	187 62	168 72	186 93	118 41
more persons	42 2 94	37 2 58	25 2 41	46 2.06	11 1.87	32 2 10	49 2 27	26 1 96
ian owner-occupied housing units	2 99 2 24	2 58 2 62	2 36 2 66	2 33 1.82	1 95 1 67	2 11 2 08	2 09 2.47	2.00 1.85
SONS PER ROOM								
0 or less	1 439 13	1 449	946 7	2 576 33	2 176 15	1 363 23	1 264 43	977 26
or more	42	50	3 43	11 45	2 36	.43	18 52	40
UE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 040 15	790 49	68 0 7	920	1 228	799 20	46 0 109	558 58
000 ta \$39 999 000 ta \$59 999 000 ta \$79 999	75 124 176	214 299	36 277 213	88 213	104 424 448	264 362 91	228 99 16	213 158
000 to \$149 999	108 304	165 36 23	78 46	343 176 59	132 87	23 17	3	63 18 24
0 000 to \$199 999 0 000 to \$249.999	156	3	9 7	23	16	8 7	=	Ĩ
0.000 to \$299 999 0.000 or more	15 23	_	2 5	5	2 3	3 4	- 1	3
n dollars)	103 600 114 000	47 400 50 800	61 600 70 700	70 800 75 600	62 700 68 300	44 200 52 500	30 600 33 100	40 800 51 100
TRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	86 231	178 201	222 298	1 575 301	857 286	507 267	725 127	382 234
Mean contract rent (dollars)	293	193	328	292	279	243	138	233
meds included in rent		263	_	113	_	_	188	50

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 - Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			J	ockson city, Modiso	on County—Con.			
Area	Troct 7	Troct 8	Troct 9	Tract 10	Troct 11 (pt.)	Troct 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Troct 14 01 (p
All housing units	1 478	543	1 223	1 249	742	610	2 036	
ENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	1 271	459	1 103	1 174	658 302	536 84	1 890 1 399	
Percent of occupied hausing units	561 44.1	135 29.4	590 53.5	620 52.8	45.9	15 7	74.0	71
White	509 50	33 102	80 508	161 457	5 297	52 31	1 349 47	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	_	1	_ 2	_	- 1	1	
Other roce	<u>-</u>	-	<u> -</u>	-	-	_	1	
Hisponic origin (of ony roce)White, not of Hisponic origin	2 507	33	1 80	2 159	5	52	8 1 342	
nter-occupied housing unitsWhite	710 480	324 95	513 93	554 54	356 5	452 219	491 450	
Block Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	226	227	420	500	351	232	37	
Asion or Pacific Islander	2	2	Ξ	_	-	<u>-</u>	Ĩ	
Other roce	2 12	_	2	2	-	1	3	
White, not of Hisponic origin	473	95	93	53	5	218	448	
CANCY STATUS								
Vocant housing units	20 7 25	84 8	1 20 12	75 5	84	7 4 4	146 21	
rentnted or sold, not occupied	105	51 5	52 20	54 5	67 10	44	96 5	
seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	
migront workerser	21	20	36	10	3	19	24	
Boorded up	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	
OMS	4.4	10	2			42	22	
oomooms	44 52	12 28	3 15	23	7	63 108	15	
poms	273 317	99 162	20 7 223	63 391	81 200	164 111	141 450	
poms	257 258	86 68	293 270	394 229	190 161	83 35	544 470	
oms	137	36	107	99	67	18	209 185	
r more rooms	140 4 7	52 4.3	105 5.1	44 4 9	36 4.9	28 3.3	5 2	
an, oll housing unitsdion, occupied housing units	4 9 4 8	4.8 4.4	5 2 5.1	5.0 4.9	5.1 5.0	3.6 3.2	5 4 5.3	
edion, owner-occupied housing unitsedion, renter-occupied housing units	6.1 3.8	6.1 4.0	5.7 4.1	5.3 4.4	5.7 4.4	5.8 2.9	5.7 4.3	6
HITS IN STRUCTURE	5.0	4.0	7.1		77			
detoched	785	216	863	947	551	153	1 732	
ottoched	15 326	16 88	34 180	26 60	19 99	11 52	32 102	
r 4	128 75	71 59	108 23	179 19	54 5	22 66	51 1	
to 19	95	23	2	9	ž	59 9	10	
to 49	30	63	_	_		231	70	
bile home or troiler	12 12	1 6	13	2 7	7	1 6	24 14	
Occupied housing units	1 271	459	1 103	1 174	658	536	1 890	
RSONS IN UNIT								
person	547 397	149	348	228 311	216 179	340 86	403 710	
personspersons	151	129 72	262 190	268	117	52	368 281	
persons	107 34	46 30 33	142 95	187 110	64 44	28 18	88	
or more personsedion, occupied housing units	35 1 72	33 2 12	66 2.28	70 2.68	38 2.13	12 1 50	40 2 26	2
dion, owner-occupied housing unitsdion, renter-occupied housing units	1.89	2.38	2.51 1.97	2.52 2.81	2.00 2.26	1 50- 1 50-	2 29 2 16	2 3
	1.55	2.02		201	2.20			
RSONS PER ROOM 10 or less	1 235	432	1 053	1 104	627	514	1 850	
01 to 1.50	22 14	21	40 10	52 18	22	13	33	
on	.41	6 54	51	58	49	5 í	46	
ALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	459	102	537	573	267	64 13	1 279 84	
s than \$20,000	31 239	37 54	111 326	99 378	105 118	41	400	
0,000 to \$59,999	143 32	8	79 10	83 10	36 6	6	504 223	
0,000 to \$99,999 00,000 to \$149,999	10	1	7 2	2	2	- 1	50 12	
60,000 to \$199,999	-	_	1	+	-	<u>-</u>	4 2	
00,000 to \$249,999 50,000 to \$299,999	1	Ξ.	-	-	-	-	-	
00,000 or moredion (dollars)	37 100	25 400	28 900	29 600	23 300	28 800	46 200	77 5
an (dollors)	39 800	27 400	31 200	31 700	26 800	39 600	47 700	80 (
NTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	704 219	321 146	504 162	5 33 161	340 141	450 120	479 243	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	213	157	174	166	148	144	243	2
th meals included in rent	313	50	138	-	150	304	213	
meals included in rent	677 25	307 13	468 34	500 33	317 19	439 8	424 54	

able 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering		Jockson	city Modison County-	— Con		Remo	inder of Madison Count	У
Area	Tract 14 02 (pt)	Tract 15 (pt)	Troct 16 01 (pt 1	Troct 16.02 (pt)	Tract 19 (pt)	Troct 1 (pt)	Troct 11 (pt)	Tract 13 (pt)
All housing units	34	-	2 668	1	24	53	-	513
IURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF								
Occupied housing units	31	-	2 561	1	23	50	-	481 385
Percent of occupied housing units	21 67 7		1 826 71 3	100.0	18 78 3	30 60 0	_	80.0 350
/hite	20	_	1 682 132	1	18	30		34
mencan Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	_	_	11		_		_	
spanic origin (of any race)	-	-	1	-	-	_	_	
hite not of Hispanic angin	20	_	1 680	_	18	30 20	_	34 9
r-occupied housing units	10		735 649	=	5 5	18	_	8 1
ick		_	79 2	_	-	1	_	'
on or Pacific Islander	_		3 2		_	_	~	
spanic origin (of any race)	-	-	9	-	_	18	-	8
hite not of Hispanic origin	Y	_	642	-	5	10	~	
ANCY STATUS Vacant housing units	3	_	107	_	1	3	-	3
ale only	ī	-	35 56	_	-	2	Ξ	
d or sold not occupied	2	-	4	-	-	_	-	
igrant workers	-	-	-	-	-	=	-	1
vaconf	-	_	11	=	1 -	-	=	
MS								
ms	-	-	42 26	-	-	4 2	Ξ	
Oms	-	-	62 377	_	1 4	3 12	_	1'9
ms	9	Ξ.	447	_	4	12	-	13
TIS	13	Ξ.	693 448	_	3	13 3	_	7
n all housing units	5.7		573 6.0	4 0	5 5.9	4 5.0	Ξ	5.
all housing units in occupied housing units	5.8 5.8	_	6.2 6.1	4.0 4.0	6.2	4.9 5.0	_	5. 5.
an owner-occupied housing units an renter-occupied housing units	6.0 5.2	-	6.6 4.4	4.0	6.4	5.5 4.0	-	5 4.
S IN STRUCTURE	3.2		7.7		7.7			
rached	33	-	1 992	-	23	40	-	44
oched	_		74 162		=	Ξ	_	
9		_	211 184	_	_ [4 -	Ξ.	
19	_	-	31	_			_	
moree home or trailer	-	-	- 8	ī	-	_ 9	5-	6
e nume or muser		_	6	-	-1	-	-	
Occupied housing units	31	-	2 561	1	23	50	-	48
ONS IN UNIT	6		462		,	16	_	8
rsons	10	=	868	1	14	15		16 11
500S	9 3	_	551 478		5 2	9	Ξ	8
nore persons	2		155 47		ī	3 -	_	
in occupied housing units	2 45 2.00		2.44 2.70	2.00 2.00	2.25 2.23	2 10 2.40	_	2.4 2.4
n renter-occupied housing units	3.30	-	1 92	-	2.33	1.50-	-	2.2
ONS PER ROOM								
or less	30	_	2 543 9	1 _	23	50 —	_	47
or more	_ 45	_	9 43	50	.40	47		.4
JE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	18	_	1 703	_	16	22	-	25
than \$20,000 000 to \$39 999	3 5	Ξ	2 35	_	1 3	10	_	
000 to \$59 999	7	-	482 563	-	1 4	9		7
000 to \$99.999	-	-	217	-	2 4	-	-	
.000 to \$149,999 .000 to \$199,999	1	-	295 53	-	-	=	=	
000 to \$299 999		-	28 13	_	1 -	Ξ	=	
.000 or more	42 500	_	15 68 900	-	70 000	41 700	Ξ.	46 80
dollors	44 200	-	85 400	-	82 300	44 100	-	52 00
TRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars)	10 200	-	73 0 376	-	238	20 206	_	22
Mean contract rent (dollars) meals included in rent	197	-	381	-	237	219	-	23
ean contract rent (dollars)	=	-		_	=	_	-	
meals included in rent	8	-	707 23	-	2	19	_	6

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder of Mod	ison County—Con.			
Area	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)	Tract 17	Troct 18	Tract 19 /p
All housing units	865	759	2 458	1 507	1 527	724	1 114	1 5
ENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	813 603	727 633	2 325 2 081	1 421 933	1 451 1 347	654 495	1 020 865	1 4 1 2
Percent of occupied housing units White	74.2 479	87.1 580	89 5 1 945	65.7 885	92.8 1 259	75 7 229	84 8 489	85
Black	122	5 2	132	45	81	266	375	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2 -	ī	1 2	3	3 2 2	_	-	
Other race	3	3	6	3	4	1	6	
White, not of Hispanic originenter-occupied housing units	477 210	577 94	1 940 244	883 488	1 255 104	228 159	486 155	1 2
White	187	80	214	445	80 24	48 110	94 61	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	22	14	28 2	40	-	-	-	
Asian or Pocific IslanderOther race		Ī	_	2		1	_	
Hispanic origin (of ony race)	187	1 79	_ 214	4 442	1 79	2 48	94	
ACANCY STATUS	107	/1	214		**	40	, ~	
Vacant housing units	52	32	133	86	76	70	94	
r sale anlyr	8 15	7	36 32	12 38	30 9	2 9	13 26	
nted or sold, not occupied seasonal, recreational, or occosional use	5	4	11 4	8	6 2	29	5	
migront workers	1	. <u>.</u>	_			29	44	
er vacant	23	14 2	50 7	27	29 2	2	5	
OMS								
oom	3 10	- 2	5	5 12	2 5	10	4 11	
rooms	25 184	9 81	42 325	68 358	28 118	34 133	43 196	
oms 2m00	232	198	758	292	214	202	370	
ooms	236	2 5 6 124	677 350	407 212	270 251	180 81	281 117	
r more raoms	76 5.4	89 5.8	295 5.6	153 5.5	639 7.0	80 5.4	92 5 3	
on, all housing units	5.5	6.0	5.9	5.6	7 2	5 6 5 5	5.5 5.4	
dion, occupied housing unitsdion, owner-occupied housing units	5.4 5.6	5.9 5.9	5.7 5.8	5.6 6.1	7 1 7 2	5.8	5.5	
idian, renter-occupied housing units	4.6	5.3	4.8	4.3	5.0	4 6	46	
detached	683	686	2 097	884	1 393	615	891	1
ottached	6	2 3	7	8 7	9	6	9	
r 4 o 9	10	<u> </u>	1	172 88	-	3 4	5	
ta 19	-	2	1	134	i	1	=	
to 49	_			21		_		
bile home or troiler	151	59 7	323 15	189	112 9	80 12	191 15	
Occupied housing units	813	727	2 325	1 421	1 451	654	1 020	1
RSONS IN UNIT						171	210	
ersonersons	189 280	108 232	328 763	284 458	163 423	196	309	
ersonsersons	159 114	166 158	556 471	326 247	313 384	97 97	194 167	
persons	48	46	155	89 17	126 42	52 41	82 58	
or more personsdion, occupied housing units	23 2.28	17 2.64	52 2.63	2.43	2 9 5	2 30	2.47 2.50	
dion, owner-occupied housing unitsdion, renter-occupied housing units	2.26 2.34	2.66 2.50	2.65 2.43	2.79 1 92	3.00 2.24	2 31 2 24	2 25	
RSONS PER ROOM							070	
00 or less	790 20	720 5	2 284 37	1 406	1 438 13	629 20	972 40	1
1 or more	3 46	2 47	4 47	3 46	42	5 48	8 51	
LUE			77					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	408	521	1 406	751	1 040	299 37	547 76	
s than \$20,000 0,000 to \$39,999	44 143	9 67	37 212	18	15 75	99	216	
0,000 to \$59,999	139	203 180	529 429	149 343	124 176	82 42	174 55	
0,000 to \$99,999 00,000 to \$149,999	17	50 11	121	145	108 304	15 19	18	
50,000 ta \$199,999	2	-	13	10	156	5	1	
00,000 to \$249,999 50,000 ta \$299,999		_	3 -	6 3	44 15	Ξ	2	
00,000 or moredian (dollars)	41 900	58 000	56 800	71 000	103 600	42 800	38 700	47
an (dollors)	44 600	59 100	60 400	82 300	114 000	50 000	41 700	50
NTRACT RENT			100	470	94	115	132	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	194 214	72 223	198 240	479 373	86 231	110	135	
Mean contract rent (dollars)th meals included in rent	223	257 1	283	387	293	138	141	
Mean cantract rent (dollars) meals included in rent	170	625 57	875 164	469	63	157 77	111	
cash rent	24	14	33	10	23	36	21	

Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Table 10.

Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions at terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Cancus Tract or Block Numbering		Modison Cou	nty	Tota	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in	Modison County		Jackson	city Madison County	
Area	Jockson, IN MSA	fotal	Jockson city	Iract 1	froct 14 01	Troct 15	Troct 16 01	froct 1 (pt)	Troct 2	Troct 3
Occupied housing units	21 160	21 160	12 283	917	673	2 159	3 661		1 847	2 029
TENURE Owner occupied housing units Precent of occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	15 225 72 0 5 935 28 0	15 225 72 0 5 935 28 0	7 786 63.4 4.497 36.6	615 78.9 164 21.1	484 719 189 28.1	1 945 90 1 214 9 9	2 567 70 1 1 094 29 9	585 80 0 146 20 0	8 45.5 10.006 5.4.5 5.4.5	1 302 64 2 727 35 8
rooms room	1 15 1 2550 2 2 4 966 3 334 3 348 3 3 482 5 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7	1 15 1 255 3 634 4 709 2 2 8 82 3 349 5 6 4 2 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 3 4 4 2 2 2 3 4 4 4 1 4 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 4 1 4 4 4 1 4 4 4 1 4 4 4 1 4 4 4 1 4 4 4 1 4 4 4 4 1 4	10 4 4 2 13 2 14 4 2 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	20 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	4 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	224 224 152 152 4 6 6 1 2 4 4 6 4 4 4 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2,833 2,833 2,845 2,845 3,0 4,7 3,0 3,0 4,0 4,0 5,0 5,0 5,0 5,0 5,0 5,0 5,0 5,0 5,0 5	2 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1 denoched 2 of 1 of	15 751 331 1 142 917 918 1 144 1 144 1 104 1 104	15 751 3311 1 142 700 420 420 1 346 1 104	8 495 289 1 106 739 310 310 214 62	888 84 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	520 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1 858 1 13 1 13 273 8	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	24-26 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	831 279 222 222 223 238 138 178	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
PERSONS IN UNIT person 2 persons 2	5 280 7 441 3 926 3 184 1 020 2 20 2 21 2 24 1 814	5 280 7 441 3 926 3 184 1 1020 309 2.21 2.21 2.34	3 849 4 938 1 391 1 47 1 2 2 1 1 . 67	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	154 133 133 135 16 2.23 2.18 2.40	289 280 526 526 440 2.66 2.65 2.65	1 683 1 683 1 686 650 2 68 2 64 1 90	127 137 103 103 43 43 228 228 263	663 688 288 288 157 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 53	222 8833 244 1244 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125
PERSONS PER ROOM 1 00 or less 1 01 to 1 50 1 51 or more Mean	20 929 197 34 42	20 929 197 34 42	12 171 12 171 87 25 39	3.5 ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °	654 18 1 145	2 127 31 1 1	3 639	727	1 840 5 5 39	2 017 10 2 35
VALUE Specified owner-excupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$59 999 \$40,000 to \$59 999 \$40,000 to \$59 999 \$10,000 to \$19 999 \$10,000 to \$149 999 \$10,000 to \$149 999 \$20,000 to \$149 999 \$20,000 to \$299 999 \$20,000 to \$299 999 \$300,000 or more Mexican (dollars)	12 159 2 086 3 3740 3 204 1 170 1 009 1 144 4 88 59 100 58 300	12 159 2 086 3 397 3 204 1 170 1 009 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 14 1 18 1 10 59 100 68 300	6 956 2 1 286 1 286 1 808 1 808 1 808 2 803 5 808 6 200	566 36 38 1183 1183 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 17	311 255 267 114 104 104 105 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107	1 314 172 173 173 174 116 116 57 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	2 275 45 45 45 578 8378 8378 8378 83 305 70 300 85 900	54 2 5 5 1 1 2 4 4 1 1 2 4 4 1 1 2 4 4 1 1 2 4 4 1 1 2 4 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 1	732 4 4 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	1 210 6 420 441 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 17
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-eccupied housing units Medion contract rent (dollors) Mem contract rent (dollors) With meds included in rent Mean contract rent (dollors) No medis included in rent No cosh rent	5 701 280 280 280 280 336 5 336 5 336	5 701 280 280 280 3 38 5 336 5 336	4 439 281 281 25 25 215 4 211	161 340 333 - - 154	176 219 221 - - 157 19	254 294 294 100 150 25	1 081 378 386 1 053	143 354 2354 137 137	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	712 228 277 - - 674 38

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	ir definitions or refins and mednings or symbods.	200	Jackson city, Madison County	-Con.				5	Madisan County	
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 10	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18
Occupied housing units	116	133	657	686	215	2 331	999	2 159	277	583
TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	593 65.1 318 34.9	100 75.2 33 24.8	451 68.6 206 31.4	509 51.5 480 48.5	161 74.9 54 25.1	1 682 72 2 649 27.8	479 71.9 187 28.1	1 945 90.1 214 9.9	229 82.7 48 17.3	489 83.9 94 16.1
ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms Medion, cocupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	227 227 227 227 102 53 53 44	- 4 7 7 2 2 2 2 2 4 4 4 4 5 0 4 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	- 0 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	24 2014 2017 2017 2017 3.9	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 5 1 4 5 1 4 5 1 4 6 1 6 1	200 200 300 300 300 300 446 446 446	20 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2 2 2 2 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 2 4 4 2 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detached 2. or stocked 3. or 4 5. to 9 20 to 49 20 or more Mobile home or trailer Other	2,9 4,8 4,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1	4 1-1111 50	22 - 1 3 3 - 2 2 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	589 229 70 70 440 66 66 66	207 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	776 67 1133 1133 137 27 27	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1 858 1 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	238 2 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	465 665 105 105 3
PERSONS IN UNIT person. persons persons	339 348 348 118 70 27 27 1 83 1 187 1 75	50 17 18 2.00 2.00	274 274 815 82 62 62 19 19 1.76 1.50	442 330 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	78 79 33 17 187 187 2.17	422 826 801 126 37 2.40 2.62	154 1246 131 131 135 135 2 23 2 23 2 39	289 700 526 456 140 140 2 66 2 65 2 54	2.2.2 2.2.3 2.2.4 2.2.6	119 118 118 101 101 101 2.37 2.34 2.58
PERSONS PER ROOM 1 00 or less 1 01 to 1 50 1 51 or more Mean	903	130	650 5 3.4	976 8 5 75.	213 2 4.	2 322 4 4 4 42	647 18 1 1 1 4 5	2 127 31 1 47	275 2 - .40	576 6 1 7
VALUE Specified owner-excupied housing units less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$39,999 \$50,000 to \$39,999 \$150,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$149,999 \$250,000 to \$149,999 \$250,000 to \$149,999 \$250,000 to \$149,999 \$250,000 to \$149,999 \$300,000 or more Medion (dollors) Mean (dollors)	520 1 182 1 182 2 15 2 15 3 17 1 17 1 10 4 4 100 55 800	51 54 200 54 200	60 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	412 207 209 130 31 31 40 700 40 700	25 900 30 900	1 56 204 438 4 438 204 438 204 204 204 204 205 204 206	308 208 104 114 113 13 13 14 40 40 40 40	1314 29 206 117 506 411 116 57 57 57 57 61 300	118 8 8 8 24 230 230 133 113 113 15 5 5 65 500	300 300 300 300 300 44 000
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars) Mean contract rent (dollars) With medis arcluded in rent Mean contract rent (dollars) No medis arcluded in rent No medis arcluded in rent	315 277 260 - - 294 21	33 239 225 32 32	202 244 251 251 189 189	474 212 210 210 263 263 263 203	52 192 198 198 1 1	644 386 385 185 675 19	174 221 221 221 221 155 195	176 254 294 294 875 150 25	131 196 194 27 10	76 156 156 07

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Madison County	ounty		Totals for split tr	split tracts/BNA's in Madison County	son County			Jackson city. Modison County	son County	
Area	Jockson, TN MSA	fotal	Jackson city	Troct 1	froct 11	Troct 14.01	froct 15	froct 16.01	Troct 1 (pt.)	froct 2	Troct 4	fract
Occupied housing units	8 330	8 330	6 832	724	28	<u> </u>	160	296	223	744	472	- 18
TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied dousing units Percent of occupied housing units	4 075 48.9 4 255 51.1	4 075 48 9 4 255 51.1	2 913 42.6 3 919 57.4	146 65.2 78 34.8	297 45.8 351 54.2	122 84 7 22 15.3	132 82.5 28 17.5	177 59 8 119 40 2	146 65.5 77 34.5	190 25 5 554 74 5	277 58 7 195 41 3	489
ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms Medion, occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	79 162 2 088 2 138 2 134 1 744 1 744 5 43 5 50 5 8	79 162 162 2 139 1 744 1 745 5 5 5 6 5 8 6 8	69 1 1 7958 1 1 896 1 896 1 896 1 896 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	- E C S 48 8 8 8 8 4 7 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	62 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	27 27 23 23 16 57 55 63	- 1 8 8 8 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	84064846.0.64	28.8 28.8 28.8 28.8 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2	3 3 7 8 8 1 8 8 9 9 7 8 9 9 7 8 8 9 9 7 8 9 9 7 8 9 9 7 8 9 9 7 8 9 9 9 9	2 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	333 300 333 333 333 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1 deloched 2 or 1 ortoched 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 Abbile home or troiler Other	5 285 207 721 721 850 843 284 134 134 135 109	5 285 7207 721 850 473 473 134 134 172 109	4 066 190 718 828 828 275 72 72 131		485 17 17 17 18 49 49 1	2 2 2 4 1 1 1 2 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	<u>6</u> - 1 1 1 1 1 4 6	192 233 177 177 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187	150 56 7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	268 288 7 7 8 144 141 15 5 5	327 21 28 36 26 11 21 21 4	28.5.2.8.1.1.4.EE
PERSONS IN UNIT persons persons	2 096 2 056 1 250 1 250 723 723 2 57 2 57 2 73	2 096 2 096 1 690 1 256 1 250 509 2.51 2.51 2.53	1 734 1 676 1 637 1 027 1 027 380 2.50 2.50 2.36	26 46 43 15 3.06 3.26 2.44	213 166 62 62 84 34 2.03 2.25	34 32 33 33 33 13 7 7 7 1.75 1.75	39 53 28 14 14 2.27 1.50-	59 644 644 33.91 2.91 2.91 2.91	25 46 71 71 71 73 73 73 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	161 173 185 124 173 2 71 2 71 2 44 2 44	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	326 321 232 171 171 2 34 2 15 2 15 2 50
PERSONS PER ROOM 1 00 or less 1 01 to 1 50 1 51 or more Mean	7 883 340 107 155	7 883 340 107 .55	6 474 267 91 91	219 4 1 157	617 22 9 9	140 2 2 2 18:	153	289 3 4 4 55	218 4 1	713 26 5 60	456 15 15 42	1131
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20.000. \$20.000 to \$39.999 \$40.000 to \$39.999 \$40.000 to \$39.999 \$10.000 to \$49.999 \$10.000 to \$49.999 \$10.000 to \$49.999 \$20.000 to \$49.999 \$20.000 to \$49.999 \$20.000 to \$49.999 \$20.000 to \$49.999 \$30.000 to more Median (dollars) Mean (dollars)	1 589 1 560 1 560 3 118 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 8 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	3 4 4 9 1 8 8 9 9 1 8 8 9 9 1 8 9 9 1 8 9 9 1 8 9 9 1 8 9 9 9 1 8 9 9 9 9	2 680 1 255 1 255	136 2 2 1 0 3 1 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	264 1044 1174 1174 1174 128 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 13	988 1.83 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 4.0 3.7 4.0 3.7 4.0 3.7 4.0 3.7 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0	4 4 1 2 2 3 8 8 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	64 900 400 4	136 2 102 103 193 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	182 45 47 44 14 14 14 14 17 100 83 600	267 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 148	2010 2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 2020
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-eccupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars) Mono contract rent (dollars) With medis included in rent Mean contract rent (dollars) No medis included in rent No cosh rent	4 130 185 191 195 3 908 3 204	4 130 185 181 181 181 193 3 908	3 853 186 192 178 178 3 703	78 284 284 77	335 140 148 154 313	125 170 170 14	21 106 149 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	345 354 354 1 1 1 2 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	284 284 286 76	553 284 284 284 7	191 213 215 - 173 18	132.12.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.

2000

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

			Joc	Jockson city. Madison County	County — Con.					Remainder of Madis	Madison County	
Area												
	Troct 6	Fract 7	Tract 8	Troct 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Troct 16.01 (pt.)	Troct 14.01 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Tract 17	Troct 18
Occupied housing units	353	276	329	928	957	948	263	נונ	144	160	376	436
Vertext of occupied housing units	170 48.2 183 51.8	50 18.1 226 81 9	102 31.0 227 69.0	508 54.7 420 45.3	457 47.8 500 52.2	297 45.8 35.1 54.2	31 11.8 232 88.2	132 62.6 79 37.4	122 84.7 22 15.3	132 82.5 28 17.5	266 70.7 110 29.3	375 86.0 61 14.0
1 (00m	1 0 7 8 8 6 7 7 7 4 7 8 4 9 7 7 4 9 8 9 7 7 7 8 9 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	3.6.6 4 8 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	0 8 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 8 9 9 9 9	189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189	2 1 4 8 8 2 8 8 2 8 8 2 8 8 2 8 8 2 8 8 2 8 8 2 8 8 2 8	62 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	228 8 6 6 8 3 8 2 2 2 8 6 6 8 8 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 2 7 2 8 8 6 4 4 6 4 6 4 6 6 4 6 6 4 6 6 4 6	2 2 4 4 7 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	L 1 8 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2 2 2 4 8 9 1 5 5 2 4 4 2 4 2 4 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2 2 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. derorhed 1. otroched 2 or 0 9 20 to 49 50 or more Other Other	246 12 37 37 30 13 13 13 13 14 13 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	4-148888881-4	676 27 27 131 15 65 15 1 1	689 17 168 169 17 17	485 17 18 49 49 1	49 60 14 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	148 23 20 20 11 13 3	126	2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 2	300 25 23 33 46 1 1 1 46	354
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons 2 persons 4 persons 6 persons 6 persons 6 persons 7 persons 8 persons 9 persons Median, excuped housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	97 81 76 56 22 22 2.48 2.71	103 64 24 18 205 330 181	90 88 61 22 22 27 2.35 2.55	261 214 168 1168 117 91 274 274 215	149 232 233 170 105 67 2.92 2.98	213 116 116 62 44 44 2.13 2.25	136 40 42 42 42 42 13 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	37 27 27 28 38 38 38 38 38	34 32 28 13 27 17 286 1.75	39 53 29 15 10 22 22 10 24 1.50	00 24 25 24 24 33 24 24 34 24 34 34 24 34 34 24 34 34 24 34 34	91 110 76 76 65 65 72 73 72 73 1.55
PERSONS PER ROOM 100 or less. 1 01 to 1 50. 1 51 or more. Mean	327 21 5 55	253 14 9 60	308 15 6 57	880 39 9 54	889 50 18 .62	617 222 9 9	246 11 6 86	206	140 2 2 .51	153 6 1 50	353 18 54 54	395 34 7 57
VALUE Specified owner-accupied housing units. Less than \$20 000 - \$20 000 - \$20 000 to \$39 999 \$40,000 to \$39 999 \$40,000 to \$39 999 \$40,000 to \$39 999 \$100,000 to \$39 999 \$100,000 to \$39 999 \$200,000 to \$39 999 \$200,000 to \$39 999 \$300,000 to \$49 999 \$300,000 to \$49 999 \$300,000 to \$49 999 \$300,000 to \$49 999 \$300,000 to find the find	26 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	28 900 1 1 1 2 2 4 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 	28 88 28 89 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	468 968 784 744 744 744 744 744 744 744 744 74	\$22 \$33 \$293 \$67 \$7 \$7 \$1 900	26.4 101 117 117 35 35 35 2 2 2 2 300 2 2 2 300 2 3 300 2 300 2 300 2 300 2 300 2 300 2 300 2 300 2 300 2 300 2 300 2 300 2 300 2 300 2 300 2 300 2 300 2 300 2 300 2 3 2 3	27 8 115 12 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	98 18 33 37 37 37 800 39 400	90 335 335 182 25 25 25 46 46 300	181 29 25 55 57 19 19 2 37 37 39 800	247 38 38 103 103 17 17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-excapsied housing units Medion contract rent (dollars) Muth medis included in rent. Mean contract rent (dollars) Men contract rent (dollars) Men contract rent (dollars) Me medis included in rent.	180 223 213 213 175 175 5	226 227 227 219 219 363 230 5	224 1324 146 146 50 216 7	412 1633 175 175 2 138 385 25	481 155 163 163 22 22	335 148 148 150 150 18	231 117 138 138 238 228 228	79 331 343 - - 75	125	21 106 149 133	83 80-1 118 157 56 25	82 81 44

Cherry and and and

Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Table 13.

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Chiston or a service

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

Table 16.

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of sy	ee text. For defini	tions of terms and i	meanings of symbol	ls, see fexf)				I						
Census Tract or Block Numbering		Madison County	Ajuno			_	otols for split tra	Totols for split tracts/BNA's in Madison County	son County				Jackson aty, Madison County	dison County
Area	Jockson, TN MSA	Totol	Jackson city	Tract 1	Troct 11	Tract 13	Troct 14.01	Tract 14.02	Fract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16 02	Tract 19	Tract 1 (pr.)	Tract 2
ANCESTRY														
All persess Ancestry specified Single oncestry Multiple oncestry Ancestry unclossified or not reported	77 982 65 269 52 957 12 312 12 713	77 982 65 269 52 957 12 312 12 713	48 949 42 265 35 537 6 684	2 208 2 208 1 702 506 477	1 467 1 467 1 467 1 65	6 042 4 756 3 447 1 309 1 286	2 110 734 383 351 376	2 086 1 661 1 235 426 426	6 543 5 177 3 856 1 321 1 366	11 639 10 151 7 603 2 548 1 488	4 345 3 494 2 439 1 055 891	4 173 3 038 2 414 624 1 135	2 555 2 103 1 656 447 452	6 029 5 409 1 104 620
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Arob	135 94 64 62 25 77 17 17 11 12 13 9 567 1 705	135 964 64 64 7 17 17 116 1 136 9 567 1 705	97 898 6 12 17 17 77 77 77 738 5 440 998	\$ 370 	m	12 064 	4 220 	4 172 	13 066 	23 278 46 46 8 8 16 16 2 053 2 053 2 250	## 770 13 13 13 28 58 58 88 1	249	\$ 110 7 7 7 7 845 8 122 1122 40	12 058
French Conodion German German German Horan Horan Horan Horison Lithunian Horivanian Polish Polish	13 058 13 058 14 058 18	8 399 8 399 90 42 13 058 870 78 168 168 338	4 725 36 24 7 168 479 62 192 193	326 547 25 18 33	1111111111	792 1 544 1 6 1 16 1 18 1 18	3001111	284 	1 416	2 900 2 271 2 771 2 771 2 771 2 771	745 28 28 858 858 858 18 18	83.2 83.2 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	326 496 25 25 33	22 22 22 000 61 61 61
Romanian Research Research Scortish Scortish Scortish Scortish Swedsh Swedsh Swedsh Watsunian Ulurian States or American Welsh Welsh Welsh West indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) West oncestines	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	1 839 736 736 736 736 82 884 884 864 142 142 142 142 143 143 144 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145	175 53 53 53 64 64 7 7 20 20 3 378	3 1833	259 104 37 37 1263 6 935	22 22 23 24 19 19 19 613 28 28 29 27 27 27 27 27	154 154 94 94 29 29 16 316	112 113 101 101 1 129 1 129 1 129	630 630 230 230 1126 1 405 1 405 1 634	25.6 147 13 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 86 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	57 457 457 1 157 1 13 5 214	158 158 177 202 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203	200 163 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominism (Dominian Republic) Central American Costo Rican Honduron Honduron Honduron Penomanian Sulvadoran Colombian Colombian Colombian Francoloman Perovan American Other South American	1111111100111111	1111111100111111	1111111100111111	1441111111111111						1 (1011111110000000			

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions at terms and meanings of symbols, see text) Table 16.

Area Tract or Block Numbering Inoct 3 Tract 4 Tract 5	Troct 3	Troct 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Jackson (Jackson city, Madison County—Con Tract 9 Tract 10		Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 Tra	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 1	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)
Ancesin specified Single oncestry Audisple oncestry Ancestry undossified or not reported SEECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	4 669 4 042 3 154 888 627	3 290 2 775 2 310 465 515	3 532 3 436 96 417	2 289 1 670 324 295	2 912 2 510 2 185 325 402	1 174 993 950 43 181	3 013 2 593 2 454 139 420	3 066 3 066 63 003 567	1 632 1 467 1 467 1 65	1 073 901 780 121 172	4 816 3 827 2 772 1 055 989	6 6 8 8 1	22211	1111
Total exception Victor Condition Conditio	9 2338 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	60 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 578	\$ 824 	2 348	8	7 266	8 26 36 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 146 6 17 17 17 18 18	9 632 	8	8	11111111111
French Conodion German Gretch Interpretation Lithuspian Norwegian	26 746 1 888 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	255 255 10 10 10 10	1-2 1 1 2 4 5 1 1 8 1	203 7 7 323 29 1 1	289 1 289 1 23 4 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 E 1 1 S 1 1 E 1 1	128	28 25 15 15 15	1111111111	55 160 7	657 1 212 1 33 16 16	1111411111		1111111111
Romanian Ression Scotch-tets Scott tets Scotts Scott tets Scott te	202 204 144 144 38 38 33 35 172	1159 1159 20 20 270 10 4 652	255 25 13 13 161 161 7 456	95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 9	35 5 5 5 1 1 1 5 5 5 1 1 1 2 5 5 1 1 1 2 5 5 1 1 1 1	212 212 1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	328 1 1 1 1 1 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 9 1 9 9 9 1	\$ 350	76 5 183	1 666	2446 2446 977 1 104 5 389	24		111111111111111
Dominican (Dominican Republic) Central American Gesto Rican Gusternolan Honduran Honduran Honduran Panamanian Panamanian Panamanian Central American Central American Central American Celorphism Ecuadoran Celorphism Ecuadoran Peruvan Peruvan Other South American				111111111111111111		111111111111111111								

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

todo coses on souther our southern to seem our to														
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Jackson ah	Jackson city, Madison County—Con						Remain	Remainder of Madison County	Ajuno				
Area	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt) Tr	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Trnct 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Troct 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16 02 (pt.)	Troct 17	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.)
ANCESTRY														
Ancestry specified Single oncestry Multiple oncestry Ancestry undossified or not reported	7 635 7 006 5 362 1 644 829	11111	\$1 22 E	105 105 105 25 25 25	11111	1 226 929 675 675 254 297	2 091 1 715 1 378 337 376	2 070 1 645 1 219 426 425	6 177 5 177 3 856 1 321 1 366	3 804 3 145 2 241 904 659	4 385 3 494 2 439 1 055 891	1 267 1 267 203 294	2 298 2 298 1 897 401 594	4 128 3 026 2 402 624 1 102
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Arab. Tetral encestries reported Arab. Assiron Belgian Connodon Co	15 670 	11111111111	8111111111	990		2 452 	4 182 	4 140 249 108	13 066	7 608 46 16 16 65 8	770 13 13 13 14 15 18 18 18	3 528	2 7 8 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	• 256 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
French Canodian German German Hargarian Histh Histh Norwegian Norwegian Portrights	1 221 1 221 1 231 1 833 1 833 2 46 2 46 2 77 2 79 9 8	1111111111	111111111	2	1111111111	135 332 18	210 210 286 1 1 1 1	284 431 28 29 1	1 416 1 2 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1067 1067 1067 1087 1087 1087 1087 1087 1087 1087 108	745 745 745 745 745 745 745 745 745 745	88811111	211 211 100 1000	8332 424 5
Romanian Russan Scotch-listh Scotch-listh Scottish Slovat Slovat Swedish Swedish West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) Vording Contestines	3 46 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	170 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1111111111111111	133 7 7 7 7 7 159 159 159 1 546	22 22 22 19 19 613 29 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	294 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 15	1712 1011 1011 242 1129 7 471	284 6 8 8 8 8 1 2 2 1 8 8 1 2 2 1 2 8 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2	25.6 147 137 13 73 77 74 14 14 4 588	263 263 263 263 2716	55 55 55 113 373 34 55 74 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	27 27 27 27 1 157 1 137 5 136
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic) Castral American Gusternalan Gusternalan Gusternalan Historoguan Nicaroguan Nicaroguan Nicaroguan Sahvadoran Sahvadoran Central American Calombian Colombian Colombia	11111111100111111			1111111111111111111		111111111111111111		1111111111111111111				11111111111111111		

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Modison	County			Tatals far split t	rocts/8NA's in N	Nodison County		1
Area	Jockson, TN MSA	Tatol	Jockson city	Troct 1	Troct 11	Tract 13	Troct 14.01	Tract 14.02	Troct 15	Troct 16.
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	77 982	77 982	48 949	2 685	1 632	6 042	2 110	2 086	6 543	11 6
Foreign born	77 495 487	77 495 487	48 622 327	2 651 34	1 632	6 042	2 105 5	2 086	6 537 6	11 4
SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	102	102	82	16	8	_	_	_	_	
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated hauseholds Speak a language ather than English	72 477 142 1 591	72 477 142 1 591	45 443 99 1 012	2 544 16 92	1 532 8 8	5 708	2 005	1 960	6 005	10 e
Da nat speak English "very well" Speak Sponish	589 886	589 886	401 552	43 31	8	54 15 42	52 - 13	Ξ	145 45 81	2 1 1
Do not speak English "very well" Linguisticolly isolated Speak an Asian ar Pacific Island language	326 72 159	326 72 159	219 64 97	24 16 -	8 8 -	10 - -	- 10	Ξ	28 - -	
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	126 53	126 53	74 18	_	Ξ	Ī	-	=	-	
Preprimary school	20 069 1 306	20 069 1 306	12 455 713	746 68	463 37	1 225 107	478 14	579 38	1 616 210	3 5 2
Public school Elementary ar high school Public school	912 13 925 12 757	912 13 925 12 757	539 8 169 7 567	52 542 485	25 396 396	63 911 871	14 397 342	38 426 421	140 1 202 1 106	1 1 8 1 5
Callege Public college EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	4 838 2 513	4 838 2 513	3 573 1 605	136 73	30 26	207 152	67 67	115 101	204 137	1 4
Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	48 9 76 6 679	48 976 6 679 8 844	30 409 4 054 5 848	1 802 66 313	1 012 238 328	4 127 795	1 441 278	1 346 133	4 211 529	7 0 1
9th ta 12th grade, no diplama High school graduate (includes equivalency) Some callege, no degree	8 844 13 891 8 969 2 480	13 891 8 969 2 480	8 002 5 826	536 402	223 108	772 1 408 586	375 372 209	233 553 216	707 1 427 701	1 5 ₁ 1 8: ₁
Associate degree Bochelor's degree Groduate ar prafessianal degree	2 480 5 274 2 839	5 274 2 839	1 473 3 272 1 934	97 237 151	32 68 15	282 197 87	63 122 22	110 65 36	274 426 147	1 21 1
Percent high school graduate ar higher Percent bachelor's degree ar higher	68.3 16.6	68.3 16.6	67.4 17.1	79.0 21.5	44.1 8.2	62.0 6.9	54.7 10.0	72.8 7.5	70.6 13.6	85 a 28
FERTILITY Children ever bom per 1,000 wamen 15 ta 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 25 ta 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 35 ta 44 years	343 1 395 2 093	343 1 395 2 093	390 1 377 2 149	118 1 426 2 082	360 2 478 2 412	343 1 167 1 895	370 1 569 1 759	67 1 434 2 274	252 1 305 1 865	1 1: i 1 %;
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	72 477	72 477	45 443	2 544	1 532	5 708	2 005	1 960	6 005	10 8:
Same hause Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA	36 272 35 883 15 854	36 272 35 883 15 854	21 961 23 241 11 960	1 305 1 194 712	1 125 407 327	3 562 2 129 916	1 301 684 275	1 078 882 227	3 130 2 875 938	3 44 7 3t 2 7t
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	6 774 6 660 6 595 322	6 774 6 660 6 595 322	2 539 4 175 4 567 241	108 235 139 45	3 24 53	573 280 360 17	248 110 51 20	483 123 49	1 119 406 412	1 1 1 90 1 50 1 50
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population	52 989	52 989	48 949	2 555	1 632	4 816	232	16	1 200	10 44
In housing units an properties of less than 1 acre Rural population In housing units an properties of less than 1 acre	32 659 24 993 8 289	32 659 24 993 8 289	30 020	1 949 130 22	943 - -	3 676 1 226 368	136 1 878 830	2 070 1 227	923 5 343 1 584	7 05 1 17 54
JOURNEY TO WORK	863 35 046	863 35 046	23.484	1 400	-	7	50	39	341	, ,
Cor, truck, or von	32 926 28 828 4 098	32 926 28 828	21 486 19 907 17 076	1 408 1 370 1 212	444 403 253	2 805 2 723 2 418	940 877 807	1 136 1 108 998	3 191 3 082 2 845	6 01 5 45
Carpooled Public transportation (including taxicab) Bus ar tralley bus ar streetcor ar tralley cor	519 363	4 098 519 363	2 831 506 350	158 8 -	150 16 16	305 - -	70 6 6	110	237 - -	54
Subway ar elevated, railrood, ar ferryboat Wolked Other means	788 272 541	788 272 541	640 193 240	17 - 13	9 16	45	20 25	9 6	39 8	12
Persons per car, truck, or von Mean travel time ta wark (minutes)	1.07 17.5	1.07 17.5	1.08 15.8	1.07 16.8	1.25 13.5	37 1.06 18.0	1.05 17.4	13 1.05 17.6	62 1.05 20.2	11 1 C 15 1
Departure time for work: 5:00 a.m. ta 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. ta 6:59 a.m.	1 644 6 537	1 644 6 537	956 3 638	69 192	6	119 573	40 164	49 208	110 748	29 93
7:00 a.m. ta 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 a.m. All ather times	12 543 4 972 8 809	12 543 4 972 8 809	7 065 3 235 6 352	639 197 298	170 17 148	970 509 597	416 94 214	390 165 311	1 323 351 597	2 47 91 1 57
Worked in MSA of residence	31 726 26 281	31 726 26 281	19 702 17 081	1 306 1 065	428 406	2 521 2 206	865 732	1 058 879	2 864 2 137	5 53 a
Remainder af Madison County Warked outside MSA af residence	24 5 421 3 320	24 5 421 3 320	2 621 1 784	241 102	22 16	315 284	133 75	179 78	8 719 327	1 16 76
Remainder of Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA Humboldt city (pt.)	230 99 426	230 99 426	152 82 198	17	=	18 8 9	- - 8	- - 7	17 - 47	3 3 12
Milan city Remainder of Gibson County Henderson city	188 341 118	188 341 118	107 123 27	8 25 5	-	18 6	=	18 14 -	31 61 11	8 9 2
Remainder of Chester County Balivar city Remainder of Hardeman County	60 120 158	60 120 158	44 66 91	11	=	44 18 57	- - 6	_ _ _	9 13 9	2
Brownsville city Remainder af Haywood County Alama town	248 20 80	248 20 80	161 13 43	- - 7	-	13	26	10	-	6
Remainder of Crockett County Lexington city	117 164	117 164	28 83	10	_	38	-	5	34 19	3
Remainder of Henderson County Corroll County Foyette County	46 84 48	46 84 48	13 60 9	-	7 -	9 8 -		7 8 -	17 7 -	3
Worked elsewhere	773 l	773	484 l	13	9	38	35	9	52	13

able 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

ed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

ensus Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/BN County—Co				Jackson city, Madisc	on County		
Area	Troct 16.02	Tract 19	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Troct 5	Tract (
LACE OF BIRTH All persons	4 385 4 344	4 173 4 165	2 555 2 521	6 029 5 878	4 669 4 628	3 290 3 290	3 949 3 949	2 28 2 28
reign born	41	8	3.4	151	41	-		1 10
LINGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH guishcally isolated households	8	_	16	18	12	5	-	1
Persons 5 years and ever	4 093 8	3 930	2 414 16	5 588 35	4 390 12	3 069 5	3 537	2 10 1
Do not speak English "very well"	145 26	11	92 43	294 123	72 32	46 13	67 25	3
Speak Spanish Do not speak English "very well"	77 21 8	11	31 24 16	125 63 17	26 11	30 8	25 55 19	1
tinguistically isolated Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language Do not speak English "very well"	- -	=		41 26	=	=	=	1
Linguistically isolated	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	
HOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and ever enrolled in school	1 330 84	1 090	705	1 382 111	685	868	1 318	44
Public school	41 1 039	17 881	61 45 517	74 958	44 7 444	57 51 646	47 47 636	3
Public school	832 207	863 188	460 127	886 313	335 197	584 165	636 635	34
Public college	149	138	64	172	110	105	168	
Persons 25 years and over	2 745 143	2 683 560	1 704 66	3 674 252	3 449 207	2 127 190	1 927 461	1 59
is than 9th grade to 12th grade, no diploma sh school graduate (includes equivalency)	236 772	498 935	262 512	716 878	340 884	416 607	552 433	16 21 45
me college, no degree	560 82	430 113	388 97	864 171	952 177	482 91	194 48	28
chelor's degree	640 312	75 72	237 142	481 312	477 412	249 92	165 74	29 12
raent high school graduate or higher	86.2 34.7	60.6	80.8 22.2	73.7 21.6	84.1 25.8	71.5 16.0	47.4 12.4	76 26
RTILITY								
ildren ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	55 1 886	363 1 407	118 1 326	341 1 214	374 910	290 1 416	505 1 707	56 91
Idren ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years SIDENCE IN 1985	1 877	2 258	2 066	2 323	1 455	1 896	2 559	2 16
Persons 5 years and ever	4 093 2 016	3 930 2 314	2 414 1 256	5 588 1 789	4 390 2 320	3 069 1 750	3 537 1 860	2 10 1 06
ferent house in United States	2 077 660	1 608	1 113 678	3 691 1 754	2 057 900	1 313 711	1 677 792	1 03 74
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	351 649	503 304	108 203	460 723	223 464	113 297	82 423	5
Not in an MSA/PMSA	417	324	124 45	754 108	470 13	192 6	380	18
REAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	_	45	2 555	6 029	4 669	3 290	3 949	2 28
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre ral population	4 385	4 128	1 949 —	2 998 -	3 032	2 239	1 463	1 73
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre On forms	1 487 58	1 067 113	Ξ	Ξ	-	-	Ξ	
DURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and ever	2 044	1 989	1 346	3 157	2 330	1 459	1 274	1 04
r truck or van	1 963 1 804	1 878 1 604	1 313 1 162	3 016 2 622	2 270 2 015	1 425 1 266	963 740	96
Carpooled	159	274	151 8	394 58	255 10	159	223 133	14
Bus or trailey bus or streetcar or trailey car Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	=	-	-	41	10	-	118	1
olked	27 47	27 13 71	17 - 8	32 15 36	37 	28 6 -	135 10 33	2
rsons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.06	1.06	1.14	1.0
ean travel time to work (minutes)	19.6	23.6	16.7	14.4	14.6	14.1	19.2	13.
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	81 346 932	129 498 651	69 192 598	103 474 1 024	62 385 844	67 304 370	101 144 396	17
8 00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	348 290	286 354	181 298	480 1 040	430 596	258 460	130 470	29 21 32
orked in MSA of residence	1 652	1 807	1 244	2 879	2 111	1 324	1 188	96
Medon fown	1 136	1 489	1 023	2 313	1 911	1 220	1 092	85
Remainder of Madison County orked outside MSA of residence	516 392	313 182	221 102 17	566 278	200 219	104 135	96 86	11
Memphis city	23 17 101	22	- 6	18 45	6 32	12 33	39	1
Milan city	58	8 11	8 25	11 23	23	2 20	=	
Henderson city Remainder of Chester County	_	65	5		-	-	=	
Remainder of Hardeman County	7 7	11	11	9 19	8	7 8	17	
Brownsville city	6 -	19	-	33	33	7	9	4
Alarno town Remainder of Crockett County	25 34	7	7 -	7	7	=	=	
Lexington city	24	9 -	10	12	9 -	6 -	_	
Carroll County		-	-	30	9		_	
Worked elsewhere	90	25	13	64	92	40	21	2

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			J.	ockson city, Modisc	on County—Con.			
Area	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Troct 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons Notive	2 912 2 876 36	1 174 1 174 -	3 013 3 013	3 633 3 633	1 632 1 632	1 073 1 073	4 816 4 816	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households Persons 5 years and over	- 2 740	- 1 037	13 2 794	- 3 228	8 1 532	- 971	- 4 556	
In linguistically isolated households Speak o longuage other than English Do not speak English "very well" Speak Spanish	35	8 8	13 40 26 40 26	82 28 61 23	8 8 8 8	9 -	48 15 36	
Do not speak English "very well"	- - - -	- - - -	13 - - -		8 - - -	-	10 - - - -	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Public school Public school	776 8 8	255 20 20	817 28 28	1 008 48 41	463 37 25	1 83 3 3	9 88 75 50	
Elementory or high school Public school College Public callege	348 314 422 142	222 222 13 13	670 633 119 83	812 806 148 134	396 396 30 26	135 135 45 45	746 706 167 118	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less thon 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, no diploma High school graduote (includes equivalency) Some college, no degree Associate degree	1 791 249 398 526 244 89	669 125 202 250 65	1 815 477 517 480 220 27	1 932 561 586 422 222 64	1 012 238 328 223 108 32	697 193 200 180 76 21	3 266 582 639 1 039 517 243	
Bochelor's degree	180 105 63.9 15.9	20 7 51.1 4.0	45.2 5.2	65 12 40.6 4.0	68 15 44.1 8.2	19 8 43.6 3.9	173 73 62.6 7.5	
FERTILITY Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever bom per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever bom per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	709 1 029 2 779	638 2 014 2 672	392 1 817 2 379	938 1 945 3 073	360 2 478 2 412	709 2 268 1 102	340 1 161 1 817	
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Same house Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA Abrood	2 740 1 016 1 711 870 146 221 474 13	1 037 409 617 401 61 101 54	2 794 1 677 1 117 792 56 103 166	3 228 1 696 1 532 1 056 150 56 270	1 532 1 125 407 327 3 24 53	971 480 491 250 124 39 78	4 556 2 809 1 730 848 411 154 317	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre Rural population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre On forms	2 912 1 534 - -	1 174 570 - -	3 013 1 850 - -	3 633 2 226 - -	1 632 943 - -	1 073 304 - -	4 816 3 676 - -	
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	1 249	402	884	1 158	444	238	2 264	
Cor, truck, or von	1 093 885 208 6	345 273 72 18 	720 567 153 73 63	1 014 801 213 95 55	403 253 150 16 16	173 132 41 56 31	2 202 1 941 261	
Walked	87 42 21	28 11 - 1.13	73 18 -	27 17 5	9 16 - 1,25	2 - 7 1,13	32 - 30 1.07	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.4 78 237	14.8 77 64 121	19.2 81 157	17.6 40 328 340	13.5 6 103	15.7 _ 78	17.6 89 403	
7.00 o.m. to 7.59 o.m. 8.00 o.m. to 8.59 o.m. All other times Worked in MSA of residence	336 172 405	33 107 390	260 103 283 855	108 337 1 106	170 17 148 428	56 21 76 219	781 411 550 2 039	
Jockson city Medon town Remainder of Modisan County Worked outside MSA of residence Memphis city	1 063 123 63 16	378 - 12 12	816 - 39 29 5	993 - 113 52 6	406 22 16 	186 - 33 19 -	1 799 - 240 225 18	
Remainder of Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA Humboldt city (pt.) Milan city Remainder of Gibson County Henderson city	8 7 - - 8	-	-	- 7 8	=	- - 10	8 9 - 18	
Remainder of Chester County Bolivar city Remainder of Hardeman County Brownsville city	- - 7	-	- - - 6	- - -	-	-	6 44 18 29	
Remainder of Haywood County	7 -	- 12 -	=	-	-	-	6 - - 38	
Remainder of Henderson County	- - 10	-	- - - 18	6 - - 25	7 - - 9	- - - 9	8 - 23	

14.01 (pt

able 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

usta based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering		Jockson	city, Modison County	—Con.		Rema	inder of Madison Coun	'Y
Area	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)	Troct 19 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Troct 13 (pt.)
ACE OF BIRTH All persons	16	_	7 835	_	45	130	_	1 226
M	16	_	7 770 65	_	45	130	-	1 226
INGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO	_	-	65	-	-	-		_
IPEAK ENGLISH guistically isolated households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	16	-	7 408	-	45	130	-	1 152
eak o language other than English	=	=	172	Ξ.	=	Ξ	Ξ	-
Do not speak English "very well"	_	Ξ	72 91	_	=	Ξ	_	-
Do not speak English "very well"	_	Ξ	17	Ξ	-	Ξ.	_	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	_		50 42	Ξ.	_			
Linguistically isolated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and ever enrolled in school	_	_	2 558	_	-	41	_	237
Public school	_	Ξ	158 124	_	-	7	_	32 13
mentary or high school	_	_	1 277 1 108	-	-	25 25	-	16: 16:
lege	Ξ.	-	1 123	_	-	9	Ξ.	40
Public college	-	_	372		-	,		34
Persons 25 years and ever	16	-	4 685	-	45	98	-	861
to 12th grade, no diploma	9	=	290 466	Ξ	- 6	51	Ξ	213 133
h school graduate (includes equivalency) ne college, no degree	7	Ξ.	1 102 1 187	- I	12	24 14	Ξ	369 69
ociate degree	_	_	357 764	_	15		Ξ	69 39 24
iduate or professional degree	-	-	519	-	6	9	-	î.
cent high school graduate or higher	43.8		83.9 27.4	_	86.7 46.7	48.0 9.2	Ī.	59.8 4.4
KITUTY								7.
Idren ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	_	Ξ	83 1 167	-		2 529		356 1 213
Idren ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	-	-	1 945	-	2 000	3 000	-	2 149
SIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	16	_	7 408	_	45	130		1 152
ne house	16	=	2 655	=	37	49	Ξ.	753 399
entral city of this MSA/PMSA	Ξ	Ξ	4 725 1 830	_	8 8	81 34	Ξ	399 68 162
emainder of this MSA/PMSA ifferent MSA/PMSA	Ξ.	Ξ	536 1 305		=	32	Ξ	162 126
of in an MSA/PMSA	_		1 054 28	Ξ	_	15	_	43
BAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
an population n housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	16	Ξ	7 835 5 460		45 25			1
al population	-	-	-	-	==	130 22	_	1 226
n forms	-	Ξ.	Ξ.	Ξ.	=	-	Ξ	368
URNEY TO WORK			4 100					
Workers 16 years and ever	_	Ξ	4 190 3 964	Ī	45 32	62 57	Ξ	54 1 521
Drove alone	Ξ	_	3 555 409	_	32	50 7		477
fic transportation (including taxicab) dus or tralley bus or streetcar or tralley car	_	_		-			ž	
iubway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	-	_	109	-	-	-	_	
er means	-	Ξ	51	Ξ.	-		<u> </u>	1;
sons per car, truck, or van		_	66 1.06	_	13	5 1.07	_	1.0
an travel time to work (minutes)	-	-	15.0	-	17.0	19.1	Ξ	19.6
parture time for work; 5:00 a.m. to 5:59 o.m	-	-	151	-		-	_	30
0:00 a.m. ta 6:59 o.m.	_	Ξ	584 1 467	_	14 6	41	_	170 18
:00 o.m. to 8:59 a.m	_	_	673 1 249	_	12	16	Ξ	91
ked in MSA of residence	_	_	3 715	_	45	62	_	48:
Aedon town	_		2 979	Ξ	45	42	-	40
emainder of Madison County	-	-	736 475	-	-	20	Ξ.	7.
ked outside MSA of residence	Ξ.	Ξ	33	Ξ	-	_		5
temainder of Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA lumboldt ary (pt.)	_	_	30 59	Ξ				
Allan city	_	_	56 19	_	=	Ξ.	Ξ.	
lenderson city	-	-	8	-	-	-		
olivar city	=	-	15	-	-	Ξ	Ξ	
temainder of Hardeman County Brownsville city	Ξ.		10 52	Ξ	=	Ξ	Ξ	2
Remainder of Haywood County	-	-	,-	-	-	-	-	7
Namo town	Ξ	1	15 16	Ξ	=	Ξ	Ξ	
exington city	Ξ	_	8 -	=	_		Ξ	-
Carroll County	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	
Worked elsewhere	-	-	132	_	_	-		15

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder of Mad	ison County—Con.			
Area	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Troct 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Troct 16.02 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19 (
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	2 091	2 070	6 543	3 804	4 385	1 764	2 892	4.1
NativeForeign born	2 086	2 070	6 537	3 704 100	4 344 41	1 764	2 892	41
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isolated hauseholds		_	-	12	8	_		
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households	-	1 944	6 005	3 446 35	4 093 8	1 690	2 698	3 (
Speak a language other than English Do not speak English "very well" Speak Sponish	13	=	145 45 81	96 58 61	145 26 77	37 22 31	87 37 54	
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	-	Ξ.	28 _ _	23 _ 35	21 8 -	22 	13	
Do nat speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	-	=	Ξ	35 35	Ξ	Ξ.	17	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school	478 14	579 38	1 616 210	1 014 106	1 330 84	476 22	7 53 59	1 (
Public schoolElementary or high schoolPublic school	14 397	38 426 421	140 1 202 1 106	38 599 474	41 1 039 832	22 389 339	43 633 623	8
CollegePublic callege	67	115 101	204 137	309 178	207 149	65 51	61 44	1
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade		1 330 133	4 211 529	2 354 107	2 745 143	1 119	1 779	2 (
9th to 12th grode, no diplomaHigh school graduate (includes equivalency)	375 363	224 553	707 1 42 7	155 468	236 772	262 241 387	400 382 591	4
Some college, no degree	63	209 110 65	701 274 426	636 250 523	560 82 640	126 14 53	201 68 89	4
Graduate or professional degree Percent high school graduate or higher	54.4	36 73.2	147 70.6	215 88.9	312 86.2	36 55.0	48 5 <u>6.0</u>	é
Percent bochelor's degree or higher FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years		7.6	13.6	31.4	34.7 55	8.0 294	7.7	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 561	1 434 2 274	1 305 1 865	1 140 1 929	1 886 1 877	1 641 2 697	325 1 579 1 881	1 2 2
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and overSame hause	1 991 1 301	1 944 1 062	6 00 5 3 130	3 446 751	4 093 2 016	1 690 1 110	2 698	3 1
Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA	670 275	882 227	2 875 938	2 642 931	2 077 660	580 104	1 862 836 188	2;
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA	110	483 123 49	1 119 406 412	582 599 530	351 649 417	256 102 118	545 34 69	9
AbroodURBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	20	-	-	53	-	-	-	
Urban population In housing units an properties of less than 1 acre Rurol population		2 070	1 200 923 5 343	2 627 1 599 1 177	4 385	- - 1 764	2 892	4 .
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre On farms	830 50	1 227 39	1 584 341	542 77	1 487 58	488 78	674 100	1 (
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Car, truck, or van	935 872	1 136 1 108	3 191 3 082	2 110 2 053	2 044 1 963	552 525	1 045 992	15
Drove alone	802 70 6	998 110	2 845 237	1 902 151	1 804 159	413 112	889 103	i
Bus or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley car Subway or elevoted, railroad, ar ferryboat	6 -	- - - 9	-	-	=	7 -	= =	
Walked Other means Warked at hame	20 25 12	6 13	39 8 62	12 - 45	27 47	12 - 8	9 -	
Persons per car, truck, or van Mean travel time ta wark (minutes) Departure time for work;	1.05 17.3	1.05 17.6	1.05 20.2	1.04 17.1	1.05 19.6	1.15 24.2	1.06 25.1	1 2
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m. 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	164	49 208	110 748	139 350	81 346	27 150	83 279	4
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m. 8:00 o.m. to 8:59 a.m. All other times	411 94 214	390 165 311	1 323 351 597	1 005 246 325	932 348 290	167 100 100	375 33 231	
Worked in MSA of residence	860 727	1 058 879	2 864 2 137	1 818 1 390	1 652 1 136	508 335	958 703	11
Medan tawn Remainder of Madison County Worked outside MSA of residence	133 75	179 78	8 719 327	428 292	516 392	173 44	11 244 87	
Memphis cityRemoinder of Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	- 8	- - 7	17 - 47	65	23 17	1	16	
Humboldt city (pt.) Milan city Remainder af Gibson County	_	18 14	31 61	24 74	101 _ 58	-	=	
Remainder of Chester County	-	-	11 9 13	15 - 9	- - 7	_ 11	- 2 14	
Remainder of Hardeman County Brownsville city	6 26	10	9 -	- 8	7 6	18	6 -	
Remainder of Haywood County Alamo town Remainder of Crockett County	=	5	34	_ 14	25 34	7	=	
Lexington city	=	- 7 8	19 17 7	29 - 9	24	-	=	
Fayette Caunty Worked elsewhere	35	9	52	39 6	90	- 8	49	

oble 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

Jata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

ensus Tract or Block Numbering		Madison	County			Totals for split	trocts/8NA's in M	ladison County		
Area	Jackson, TN MSA	Total	Jackson city	Tract 1	Tract 11	Tract 13	Troct 14.01	Troct 14.02	Troct 15	Tract 16.01
ABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and ever	59 706 37 966	59 706 37 966	37 995 23 465	2 034 1 447	1 223 535	4 865 3 055	1 648	1 614 1 177	4 893 3 345	8 985 6 581
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63 6 37 842	63 6 37 842	61.8 23 373	71.1 1 432	43.7	62.8	61.2	72.9	68.4 3 345	73.2
Civilian labor force	35 540	35 540	21 755	1 408	526 435	3 009 2 871	1 009 950	1 177 1 144	3 249	6 543 6 322
Unemployed	2 302	2 302 6.1	1 618 6.9	24 1.7	91 17.3	138 4.6	59 5.8	33 2.8	96 2.9	221 3.4
t in labor force	21 740	21 740	14 530	587	688	1 810	639	437	1 548	2 404
Institutionalized persons	835 3 332	835 3 332	719 2 386	80	84	161	21 64	84	185	254 613
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not	8 821	8 821	5 960			960	307			
Females 16 years and ever	32 436	32 436	21 292	264 1 126	322 731	2 519	858	163 857	622 2 514	568 4 835
Percent of females 16 years and over	18 167 56.0	18 167 56.0	11 612 54.5	699 62 1	292 39.9	1 367 54.3	485 56.5	563 65.7	1 553 61.8	3 099 64.1
Civilian labor force	18 159	18 159	11 604	699	292	1 367	485	563	1 553	3 091
Unemployed	16 983 1 176	16 983 1 176	10 729 875	699	235 57	1 299 68	470 15	546 17	1 510 43	2 942 149
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5 4 921	6.5 4 921	7.5 3 083	172	19.5 116	5.0 287	3.1 107	3.0 129	2.8 483	4.8 732
h own children under 6 years	3 307	3 307	2 109	140	77	194	71	81	335	514
h own children 6 to 17 years only	6 034 4 755	6 034 4 755	3 457 2 733	208 171	135 93	493 364	174 159	169 149	572 498	918 704
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies										
parents present in household in labor force	6 492 4 259	6 492 4 259	4 141 2 730	1 89 148	119 60	412 285	118 60	149 102	630 44 9	919 676
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and										
parents present in household in labor force	1 3 121 9 863	1 3 121 9 863	7 674 5 815	535 427	325 198	872 618	354 299	389 309	1 140 887	1 947 1 426
Persons 16 to 19 years	4 867 941	4 867 941	3 311 650	137	108 25	3 58 122	107 29	1 54 22	356	903
Unemployed or not in labor force	424	424	298	6	16	30	20	6	84 17	60 37 28
Not high school graduate	492 190	492 190	352 132	6	14	46 16	25 5		42 33	28
Unemployed	89	89	66	_	-	30	4	-	9	Ę.
Not in labor force	213	213	154	6	14	-	16	-	-	28
CCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES	25.540	07 740		1 400	405					
Employed persons 16 years and ever courtive administrative, and managerial occupations	35 540 3 772	35 540 3 772	21 755 2 268	1 408 164	43 5 22	2 871 314	950 102	1 1 44 124	3 249 287	6 322 911
fessional specialty occupations	4 712	4 712	3 010 819	265	58 10	214	67	116	389	1 246
thricians and related support occupationses occupationses	1 438	1 438 4 798	3 228	48 194	17	131 403	42 71	57 142	177 352	358 1 085
ministrative support occupations, including derical	4 965 97	4 965 97	2 965 57	230	49	449	121 6	265	527	887
retrive service occupations	611	611	453	28	-	109	26	7	29 65	97
ming forestry and fishing occupations	4 086 519	4 086 519	2 951 181	140 5	122	182 15	112 22	71 21	243 65	584 26
asion production, craft, and repair occupations	3 806	3 806	1 943	151	15	316	156	147	409	509
idune operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 410 1 1 697	3 410 1 697	2 035 862	108 23	73 6	387 203	82 84	43 82	360 204	292 193
ndlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 629	1 629	983	52	63	148	59	69	142	134
nstruction	1 914 7 964	1 914 7 964	1 025 4 522	65 273	8 110	189 668	117 216	41 258	138	259
insportation, communications, and other utilities	2 111	2 111	1 004	66	5	182	101	71	885 280	1 173 298
indesale and retail trade	8 121 1 648	8 121 1 648	5 153 l 1 102	312 63	112 20	650 166	187 33	307 54	604 128	1 467 503
siness and repair services	1 535	1 535	987	68	18	197	29	65	173	218
ofessional and related services	8 573	8 573	5 649	434	141	437	169	239	701	1 882
ASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	35 540 28 069	35 540 28 069	21 755 17 112	1 408 1 071	435 375	2 871 2 242	950 745	1 144 961	3 249	6 322
vate wage and salary workers	5 410	5 410	3 520	285	60	450	132	128	2 568 460	4 956 965
Local government workers	3 456 1 952	3 456 1 952	2 326	175 52	47	318 179	84 65	66 55	250 186	561 374
All the second second	1 /32	1 /32		32		1//	03	33	100	3/4
ORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	41 239	41 239	25 593	1 560	595	3 280	1 094	1 256	3 566	7 191
ually worked 35 or more hours per week	32 517	32 517	19 679 13 703	1 283 986	413	2 808	864	1 017	3 054	5 559
50 to 52 weeks	23 523 3 269	23 523 3 269	2 144	140	213 71	2 071 281	595 102	792 122	2 489 176	4 247 525
27 to 39 weeks	1 952 3 822	1 952 3 822	1 247 2 535	93 105	31 91	209 225	48 123	35 107	120	173
ually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	3 022	3 022	2 333	103	71	223	123	107	232	778
SABILITY										
Civilium noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	48 665	48 665	30 264	1 679	848	3 782	1 279	1 427	4 223	8 012
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 506	2 506	1 725	75	95	185	84	36	183	204
With a mobility limitation	1 350 155	1 350 155	903 98	47	25	99 10	47 17	31	132 27	204 56 10
With a self-care limitation	1 793	1 793	1 285	40	82	138	43	.5	102	169
th a work disability	4 432 1 265	4 432 1 265	3 026 837	99 11	144 13	356 101	179 75	67 12	359 86	322 198
Prevented from working	2 879	2 879	1 992	75	116	249	99	47	259	109
work disability	44 233 35 392	44 233 35 392	27 238 21 613	1 580 1 351	704 469	3 426 2 831	1 100 898	1 360 1 141	3 864 3 211	7 690 6 240
Gvillem noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	10 082	10 082	6 920	340	366	1 037	348	107		
th a mobility or self-care limitation	2 408	2 408	1 661	51	91	309	54 54	1 87 37	670 178	681 123
With a mobility limitation	1 964 1 481	1 964 1 481	1 345 970	45 46	75 86	231 162	42 42	23 20	168	85
With a self-care limitation	1 401	1 401	7,0	40	00	102	42	20	130	88
ORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
workers	2 867 15 259	2 867 15 259	1 932 15 682	66 16 772	111 8 498	290 12 718	102 11 875	56 17 333	188 21 085	224 30 756
worker	6 238	6 238	4 099	210	146	496	164	139	502	804
Mean family income (dollars)	28 227 12 313	28 227 12 313	26 982 7 000	46 867 536	12 998 143	25 753 1 072	17 506 313	29 156 444	23 355 1 260	45 476 2 108
Mean family income (dollars)	42 986	42 986	41 503	51 215	31 917	39 828	34 265	43 157	45 883	50 924

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data bosed an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/BN County—Co				Jackson city, Madis	on County		
Area	Tract 16.02	Tract 19	Tract 1 (pt.)	Troct 2	Troct 3	Troct 4	Tract 5	Tract
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilian labor farce Employed Unemployed	3 108 2 204 70.9 2 196 2 094 102	3 105 2 095 67.5 2 095 2 005 90	1 936 1 385 71.5 1 370 1 346 24	4 690 3 329 71.0 3 329 3 179 150	3 970 2 453 61.8 2 453 2 379 74	2 517 1 582 62.9 1 576 1 471 105	2 904 1 459 50.2 1 459 1 291 168	1 78 1 13 63. 1 13 1 05
Percent of civilion labor force Not in labor force Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school Females 16 years and over	4.6 904 - 132 319 1 568	4.3 1 010 16 119 421 1 619	1.8 551 	4.5 1 361 17 224 534 2 614	3.0 1 517 160 97 819 2 246	6.7 935 — 126 491 1 489	11.5 1 445 19 418 396 1 805	7. 65 5
In labor force	917 58.5 917 885 32 3.5 281 173	930 57.4 930 900 30 3.2 222 142	668 61.9 668 668 - 164 132	1 658 63.4 1 658 1 568 90 5.4 469 322	1 160 51.6 1 160 1 118 42 3.6 180	882 59.2 882 834 48 5.4 224	822 45.5 822 729 93 11.3 308 146	37 1 01 54 54 54 56 6. 15 10
With own children 6 to 17 years only In labor farce Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies. All parents present in household in labor force Own children 6 to 17 years in families and	492 355 369 219	410 338 270 151	199 162 1 82 141 510	387 365 528 346	271 222 320 243 435	278 255 259 151	266 168 493 231	6 21 14
subfamilies All parents present in household in labor force Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force Not high school graduate Employed Unemployed Not in labor force	761 218 10 10 4 - - 4	595 184 61 24 24 9	402 137 6 6 6 6	856 313 60 23 30 20 -	323 165 48 - 27 27 -	582 505 189 19 11 15 4 5	583 328 413 97 60 56 6 16 34	32 21 16 1
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and monagerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including derical Private household occupations, including derical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, oraft, and repair occupations Transpartation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers Construction Construction Experiment of the provided of the provided or the provid	2 094 411 371 68 285 275 - 11 153 80 214 100 56 70	2 005 105 149 64 218 346 - 6 154 31 418 287 114 113	1 346 164 256 48 186 230 - 28 108 5 138 108 23 52	3 179 362 478 128 494 397 — 102 404 11 280 259 118 146	2 379 350 562 103 411 340 — 14 162 15 222 57 64 79	1 471 133 200 46 233 230 19 46 189 11 73 163 77 51	1 291 88 113 19 154 136 5 25 391 9 101 152 66 32 40	1 0c 11 11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
Manufacturing Transportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Professional and related services	448 191 450 105 51 546	573 178 486 39 96 326	273 66 288 63 62 411	623 197 812 158 151 689	419 108 550 124 109 706	334 85 288 69 38 436	216 56 344 17 59 374	2t 2t
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and solary warkers Government warkers Local government workers Self-emplayed workers WORK STATUS IN 1989	2 094 1 679 284 193 131	2 005 1 578 280 127 147	1 346 1 023 276 166 47	3 179 2 576 501 329 102	2 379 1 733 482 398 164	1 471 1 082 320 191 69	1 291 1 016 226 120 43	1 0d 85 15
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 418 1 840 1 432 153 92 289	2 243 1 850 1 404 123 161 203	1 503 1 226 938 131 93 105	3 628 2 918 2 063 338 199 349	2 718 2 084 1 507 207 109 272	1 667 1 276 912 171 72 210	1 743 1 098 567 121 105 218	1 26 9: 7: 6
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation In labor force With a self-care limitation Unit o work disability In labor force	2 746 67 9 - 67 37 22	2 620 77 60 10 38 236 82	1 592 50 30 - 32 74	4 052 109 51 - 101 273 99	2 783 75 56 20 43 190 73	1 950 91 55 - 61 173 72	2 412 222 118 	1 s ,
Prevented from working	15 2 709 2 148 354 52 30 31	146 2 384 1 965 469 108 88 80	50 1 518 1 289 329 45 45 40	154 3 779 3 151 621 125 98 61	83 2 593 2 172 1 027 167 135 76	92 1 777 1 434 561 123 113 47	217 2 077 1 302 473 193 140 134	11'9
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	73 18 257 335 50 353 870 56 637	134 14 279 259 22 339 867 38 332	55 19 349 210 46 867 518 51 761	105 19 248 533 33 130 1 000 38 878	169 29 795 444 39 895 699 55 941	158 15 484 319 24 007 476 39 010	268 6 143 313 12 016 356 25 393	1 25 8 1 25 8 3 40 4

able 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990-Con.

ata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering			ı	ackson city, Madiso	on County—Con.			
Area	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Troct 12	Troct 13 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)
BOR FORCE STATUS	2 418	853	2 257	2 460	1 223	860	2 853	9
Persons 16 years and ever	1 367	475	1 146	1 396	535	309	3 851 2 468	5
Percent of persons 16 years and over	56.5 1 367	55.7 475	50.8 1 146	56.7 1 396	43.7 526	35.9 307	64.1 2 427	55.6 5
Employed	1 254 113	402 73	920 226	1 190 206	435 91	245 62	2 328 99	5
Percent of civilian labor force	8.3 1 051	15.4 378	19.7 1 111	14.8 1 064	17.3 688	20.2 551	4.1 1 383	7
istrityhonofized persons	18 247	48	217	175 124	84	76 12	137	
oninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not								
enrolled in school	474 1 220	129 488	501 1 255	287 1 423	322 731	230 491	729 2 028	
Percent of females 16 years and over	624 51.1	259 53.1	587 46.8	711 50.0	292 39.9	170 34.6	1 098 54.1	
ilian labor force	624 563	259 213	587 473	711 624	292 235	170 127	1 098 1 049	
Unemployed	61 9.8	46 17.8	114 19.4	87 12.2	57 19.5	43 25.3	49 4.5	Ţ
own children under 6 years	164 92	136 80	174 127	325 231	116 77	62	206	
own children 6 to 17 years only	138	52	267	289	135	46 53	147 413	
Own children under 6 years in families and	102	52	231	208	93	28	310	
grents present in household in labor force	211 111	170 122	248 183	463 296	119 60	116 91	316 221	10
Over children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies greater in household in labor force	308	193	609	747	325	97	714	
grents present in household in labor force	215 214	108 105	538 232	552 241	198 108	59 67	514 292	
Porsons 16 to 19 years	20	70	29	78	25	26	104	
Unemployed or not in labor force t high school graduate	12 12	40 42	29 13	27 61	16 14	10 5	30 39	
Employed	_	14	9	45	_	_	9 30	
Not in labor force	12	28	4	16	14	5	-	
UPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES		100						
Employed persons 16 years and over tive, administrative, and managerial occupations	1 254 95	402 8	920 44	1 1 90 27	435 22	245 28	2 328 277	
ssional specialty occupations	137 33	28 21	54 46	40 31	58 10	7	188 87	
occupations istrative support occupations, including clerical	162 155	57 26	107 88	95 87	17 49	22 22	320 378	
household occupations	7 32	-	-	15 21	-	-	-	
e occupations, except protective and household	210	86	186	325	122	68	96 129	
ng, forestry, and fishing occupations	25 184	12 14	8 78	17 152	15	18 29	15 258	7
ne operators, assemblers, and inspectors	98 38	67 20	153 53	218 100	73 6	42	313 149	
ers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	78	63	103	62	63	9	118	1
facturing	91 188	29 107	41 254	50 359	8 110	5 81	158 523	
ortation, communications, and other utilities	74 351	10 77	35 247	52 237	5 112	58	142 524	ſ
e, insurance, and real estate	24	5 9	40	22	20	-	126	
signal and related services	61 308	97	66 195	37 305	18 141	40	197 359	
S OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 254	402	920	1 190	435	245	2 328	:
rement workers	1 026 168	326 62	786 104	1 020 143	375 60	203 25	1 795 385	
col government workers	103 60	52 7	88 30	94 27	47 —	15 17	273 148	
K STATUS IN 1989							1.50	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in								
ly worked 35 or more hours per week	1 573 1 179	454 322	1 156 891	1 449 1 122	595 413	363 283	2 661 2 278	
10 52 weeks	814 60	219 27	519 172	646 212	213 71	176	1 691	:
to 39 weeks	100	37	55	64	31	25 11	205 189	
ly worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	129	38	49	116	91	29	161	
MILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 848	704	1 733	1 980	848	542	3 004	
With a mobility limitation	107 75	54 29	271 119	183 98	95 25	150 103	149 77	
In labor force	67	37	23 218	14 121	82	11	10 116	
a work disability	232	143	303	264	144	221	271	
In labor force Prevented from working	49 157	21 122	25 271	62 189	13 116	50 158	60 205	
In labor force	1 616 1 240	561 434	1 430 1 098	1 716 1 316	704 469	321 247	2 733 2 290	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and ever	552	149	524	305	366	240	806	
a mobility or self-care limitation	138	65	154 117	109	91	72	247	
th a mobility limitation	131 74	65 47	98	100 69	75 86	62 28	187 116	
RKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
vorkers	131	90	148	168	111	58	185	
ean family income (dollars)	19 477 223	3 147 102	8 157 264	6 920 368	8 498 146	7 092 110	13 371 391	
lean family income (dollars)	18 318 320	9 635 110	17 054 311	11 229 390	12 998 143	12 765 47	26 015 879	
tean family income (dollars)	35 274	21 072	23 533	25 125	31 917	24 380	39 869	56 050

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering		Jackson	city, Madison County-	Con.		Rema	inder of Madison Count	Y
Area	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 10
BOR FORCE STATUS	.,							
Persons 16 years and over	16	Ξ	6 201 4 377		45 45	98 62	_	
Percent of persons 16 years and averCivilian labor force	_		70.6 4 358	1	100.0	63.3 62	-	
Employed	***	-	4 213	-	45	62	Ξ.	
Percent af civilian labor farce	_	Ξ	145 3.3					
t in labor farce	16	-	1 824	-	- 1	36	_	
Institutianalized personsEnrolled in school	Ξ.	Ξ.	254 513	Ξ	-	_	_	
Naninstitutianalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	16	_	407			11		
Females 16 years and over	7	Ξ.	3 381	Ξ.	18	46		
Percent of females 16 years and over	_		2 117 62.6		18	31 67.4		
Civilian labor force	-	-	2 109	-	18	31	=	
EmployedUnemployed	Ξ		2 008 101	Ξ	18	31		
Percent of civilian labor force	-	-	4.8	-	-	_	-	
th own children under 6 years	Ξ	Ξ.	400 311	Ξ		8	_	
th awn children 6 to 17 years only	_	-	599 468	-	-	9	-	
Own children under 6 years in families and		_		_	-	y	-	
parents present in household in labor force	Ξ	-	489 389	-	-	7 7	-	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and					-	·	-	
subfamilies parents present in household in labor force	-	-	1 30 7 998	Ī.	-	25 25	-	
Persons 16 to 19 years	-	-	735	-	-	-	_	
t enrolled in school Unemplayed or not in labor force			51 28		_	-	2	
Nat high school graduate	-	-	19	-	-	-	_	
EmplayedUnemplayed	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ.					
Not in labor farce	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	
CUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	-	-	4 213	-	45	62	-	
cutive, administrative, and managerial occupations	Ξ.		548 774	Ξ	12	9	Ξ	
hnicians and related support occupations	-	-	227	-	,-1	-	-	
s occupations	Ξ.	_	817 673	Ξ	15	8 _		
rate household occupations	-	-	- 78	-	-1	-	-	
vice occupations, except pratective and household	_	Ξ.	425	Ξ	-1	32		
ming, forestry, and fishing occupations	-	-	21 305	-	-	-	-	
cision production, craft, and repair occupations chine aperators, assemblers, and inspectors	Ξ.	Ξ.	189	Ξ.	12	13		
asportation and material moving occupations		_	97 59	-	-	-	-	
istruction			164			_	_	
nufacturing	-	_	755	Ξ.	12	Ξ.	_	
nsportation, communications, and ather utilities olesale and retail trade			143 1 023		15	24	_	
ince, insurance, and real estate	-	_	367	-	13	-	Ξ.	
iness and repair services	_		144 1 302	_	18	6 23		
ASS OF WORKER			4 213					
Employed persons 16 years and over	Ξ.	Ξ	3 297	Ξ.	45 19	62 48		
vernment warkers		_	620 374	-	12	9	-	
f-emplayed workers	Ξ	Ξ	279	Ξ.	14	5	_	
ORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in								
1989	-	-	4 828	-	45	57	-	
ually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks		Ξ	3 568 2 647	Ξ.	45 39	57 48		
40 to 49 weeks	-	-	330	-	6	9	-	
27 ta 39 weeksally worked 1 ta 34 hours per week, 40 ta 52 weeks _		Ξ	117 627	Ξ.	_	_		
SABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64								
years	-	-	5 429	_	45	87	-	
With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation		Ξ	118 45			25 17		
In labor force	-	-	10	_	-	-	_	
With a self-care limitation		Ξ	83 231			8 25	-	
In labor force	_	_	136	Ξ.	-	-		
Prevented from working work disability	_	_	87 5 198		45	25 62	-	
In labor force	_	_	4 138	-	45	62	Ξ.	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and ever	16		499			11		
th a mobility or self-care limitation	-	_	49	_	-	6	_	
With a mobility limitation	_		11 43	_	-	- 6	-	
DRKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989			-3			•		
	9	_	167	_	_ F	- 11	-	
workers	16 624	Ξ	36 306			3 886	-	11
workers		=			- - - - 19		-	11 24

able 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

iata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Madison County—Con.									
Area	Troct 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Troct 19 (pt.)		
ABOR FORCE STATUS	1 639	1 598	4 893	2 784	3 108	1 338	2 179	2 040		
Persons 16 years and ever	1 004	1 1 7 7 73.7	3 345 68.4	2 204 79.2	2 204 70.9	662 49.5	1 206 55.3	3 060 2 050		
Percent of persons 16 years and over	1 004	1 177 1 144	3 345 3 249	2 185 2 109	2 196 2 094	662 591	1 206 1 088	67.0 2 050		
Unemployed	59	33 2.8	96 2.9	76 3.5	102 4.6	71 10.7	118	1 960 90 4.4		
of in labor force	635	421	1 548	580	904	676 79	973	1 010		
Enrolled in school		84	185	100	132	109	129	10 119		
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	307 854	147 850	622 2 514	161 1 454	319 1 568	237 658	405 1 108	42		
Females 16 years and ever	485	563 66.2	1 553 61.8	982 67.5	917 58.5	316 48.0	527 47.6	1 60 91:		
Percent of females 16 years and over	485	563 546	1 553 1 510	982 934	917 885	316 265	527 481	57.0 91:		
Unemployed	15	17 3.0	43 2.8	48 4.9	32	51	46	88 3. 3.: 22		
Percent of civilian labor farce th own children under 6 years	103	129	483	332 203	3.5 281	16.1 82	8.7 117	22		
In labor force ith own children 6 to 17 years only	174	81 169	335 572	319	173 492	63 140	75 212	14:		
Over children under 6 years in families and subfamilies		149	498	236	355	94	130	33		
parents present in household in labor force	108 60	149 102	630 449	430 287	369 219	93 59	199 131	27 0 15		
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	354	389	1 140	640	999	321	588	833		
Parsons 16 to 19 yours	299 107	309 154	887 356	428 168	761 218	239 1 2 5	401 178	59: 18		
of enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force	20	22 6	84 17	9	10 10	39 30	19 10	6		
Not high school graduate	5	=	42 33	9 -	4 -	15	14 4	2		
Not in labor farce	16	-	9	9	4	15	10	15		
CCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and ever	945 102	1 144 124	3 249 287	2 109 363	2 094 411	591 20	1 088 67	1 96		
ofessional specialty occupations		116 57	389 177	472 131	371 68	33 4	70 32	149		
les occupations	71	142 265	352 527	268 214	285 275	40 64	118 123	20: 340		
wate household occupations	6	7	29 65	19	11	5	11			
rvice occupations, except protective and household	112	71 21	243 65	159 5	153 80	63 73	95 41	15 ² 31		
ecision production, craft, and repair occupations	151	147 43	409 360	204 103	214 100	84 112	165 226	418 27:		
ansportation and material moving occupations unders, equipment deaners, helpers, and laborers	84	82 69	204 142	96 75	56 70	57 36	88 52	114 114 115		
instruction	112	41	138	95	138	44	134	156		
anufacturingansportation, communications, and other utilities	101	258 71	885 280	418 155	448 191	145 11	366 80	561 178		
holesale and retail tradenance, insurance, and real estate		307 54	604 128	444 136	450 105	135	220 11	471 39		
isiness and repair services	29 169	65 239	173 701	74 580	51 546	17 111	37 169	96 308		
LASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and everivate wage and salary workers	945 745	1 144 961	3 249 2 568	2 109 1 659	2 094 1 679	591 464	1 088 827	1 960 1 559		
Local government workers	132 84	128 66	460 250	345 187	284 193	63 48	136 127	268 121		
if-employed workers	60	55	186	95	131	64	1-12	133		
/ORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in										
1989sually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 085 855	1 256 1 017	3 566 3 054	2 363 1 991	2 418 1 840	819 634	1 265 1 055	2 198 1 803		
50 to 52 weeks	590 102	792 122	2 489 176	1 600 195	1 432 153	391 77	733 98	1 365		
27 to 39 weeks sually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	48	35 107	120 232	56 151	92 289	72 45	101 73	161 203		
ISABILITY							,,	20.		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64		1 487	4 000		. 744	252				
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 270 84	1 42 7 36	4 223 183	2 583 86	2 746 67	95 2 61	1 760 126	2 57: 7:		
With a mobility limitation	47 17	31	132 27	11	9	25	93 3	60		
With a self-care limitation	179	5 67 12	102 359	86 91	67 37	49 97	88 230	30 230		
In labor force Prevented from working	99	47	86 259	62 22	22 15	20 52	28 178	83 146		
o work disability	1 091 893	1 360 1 141	3 864 3 211	2 492 2 102	2 709 2 148	855 597	1 530 1 164	2 339 1 920		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and ever		171	670	182	354	307	419	469		
fith a mobility or self-care limitation	42	37 23	178 168	74 74	52 30	95 77	81 73	100		
With a self-care limitation	42	20	130	45	31	64	47	80		
VORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989	102	47	188	57	73	63	155	10		
o workers	11 875 164	17 468 139	21 085 502	14 495 276	18 257 335	11 502 162	9 030	134 14 279		
Worker Mean family income (dollars)	17 506 308	29 156 444	23 355 1 260	49 242	50 353	27 593	197 17 852	259 22 339		
or more workers	33 911	43 157	45 883	728 49 690	870 56 6 37	217 32 321	427 43 318	848 37 852		

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Madison County		Tatals for split tracts/8NA's in Madison County						
Area	Jackson, TN MSA	Tatal	Jackson city	Troct 1	Troct 11	Troct 13	Troct 14.01	Troct 14.02	Tract 15	Troct 16.0
INCOME IN 1989	29 541 3 006 3 315 5 2 960 6 076 4 814 4 769 3 147 738 716 23 716 30 372 21 418 29 273 25 736 16 944 24 319 28 254 8 587 33.6 6 16 284	29 541 3 006 3 315 2 960 6 076 4 814 4 769 3 147 738 716 30 372 21 418 29 273 25 736 16 744 54.4 24 319 28 254 8 587 33.6 16 284	19 213 2 349 2 395 2 040 4 279 3 004 2 544 1 716 442 444 21 063 28 225 13 031 26 466 15 608 49.8 22 291 18 913 7 850 31.1 16 226	1 019 57 32 38 148 251 285 129 41 38 34 427 43 475 812 36 500 886 23 011 64.6 26 557 975 13 441 42.5 17 068	618 127 162 105 133 31 38 13 - 9 10 847 15 296 400 13 000 411 7 637 24.8 12 000 676 5 414 16.4 12 250	2 370 187 182 254 710 380 342 257 40 18 22 811 27 924 1 858 27 039 2 292 16 069 50.9 22 033 2 154 9 616 41.6 16 077	797 31 89 199 213 93 117 43 12 - 17 721 22 861 25 879 20 893 765 12 879 47.2 20 040 734 7 927 31.9 15 833	745 33 19 37 149 150 207 137 13 34 320 34 751 22 250 60.9 29 561 755 10 492 44.4 15 564	2 281 123 146 215 327 501 524 332 64 47 31 907 34 380 1 950 34 272 2 252 21 847 68.3 25 889 2 085 11 213 25 887 15 532	4 04 16 16 16 17 77 1 04 77 1 2 2 36 58 44 5; 3 15 39 6; 4 02 23 8; 66 30 6; 4 17 10 25 37 20 6;
Per capita income (dollars) INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Meuseholds With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars) With retrement income Mean retrement income (dollars)	29 541 23 179 31 811 8 660 7 224 3 045 2 763 4 176 6 732	29 541 23 179 31 811 8 660 7 224 3 045 2 763 4 176 6 732	11 268 19 213 14 547 29 385 5 966 7 305 2 270 2 539 2 894 6 622	16 599 1 019 882 39 179 232 8 333 54 2 014 167 7 353	6 066 618 380 16 962 275 5 730 223 3 103 87 4 652	2 370 1 813 29 434 893 7 127 127 2 162 537 4 704	8 890 797 626 23 334 274 7 687 57 2 726 126 4 102	745 630 36 713 163 8 710 39 3 226 71 5 463	2 281 1 938 35 023 627 7 283 190 5 136 297 6 212	15 88 4 04 3 73 42 62 55 8 65 4 37 48 8 01
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-coepte families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Famile householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 976 33 612 36 254 41 117 41 983 40 390 15 946 12 992 20 292	34 976 33 612 36 254 41 117 41 983 40 390 15 946 12 992 20 292	33 107 28 994 36 845 41 166 39 688 42 238 15 242 12 509 19 828	47 291 42 291 51 890 50 976 47 573 53 670 24 678 22 204 34 695	18 513 22 229 14 721 27 525 42 697 17 663 12 185 12 518 11 720	31 839 33 148 30 967 33 962 36 258 32 515 18 787 18 921 18 643	25 574 29 382 22 535 27 027 32 539 22 693 13 271 11 461 15 760	37 848 40 364 35 433 40 335 41 959 38 656 23 656 26 943 21 128	37 693 38 859 36 592 40 451 42 013 38 856 19 798 14 034 23 746	48 05 46 04 50 41 52 34 50 66 54 24 26 59 25 41 28 15 a
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Families	21 418 16 553 11 317 4 501 16 027 13 019 7 749 3 177 4 668 3 026 3 238	21 418 16 553 11 317 4 501 16 027 13 019 7 749 3 177 4 668 3 026 3 238 1 204	13 031 9 754 6 882 2 888 8 858 7 024 3 967 1 769 3 736 2 446 2 721	812 709 400 141 697 603 319 126 101 92 81	400 176 257 106 165 74 80 44 235 102	1 858 1 329 830 285 1 612 1 188 675 264 158 84 102	579 427 283 98 493 357 240 91 57 47 36	639 555 326 124 543 475 284 104 69 53 30 8	1 950 1 625 968 388 1 671 1 405 844 330 214 176 108	3 13 2 8C 1 73 68 2 59 2 34 1 36 6C 43 37
With related children under 5 years Unrelated lindividuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 57 years and over	9 699 8 123 3 418 75 507 20 235 20 150 14 674 10 082 4 488	9 699 8 123 3 418 75 507 20 235 20 150 14 674 10 082 4 488	7 325 6 182 2 598 46 715 12 220 12 178 8 688 6 920 3 149	248 207 62 2 685 730 730 730 889 340 152	62 251 218 119 1 632 480 480 380 366 161	588 512 325 6 042 1 301 967 1 037 450	264 218 66 2 070 484 479 387 348 105	127 106 65 2 086 556 556 430 187 84	58 399 331 216 6 506 1 784 1 784 1 246 670 337	1 18 92 8 10 44 2 90 2 12 68 24
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-ceople families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Famale heusehelder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 19 years	3 050 14.2 1 434 2 245 1 195 985 362 488 310 1 890 988 1 645	3 050 14.2 1 434 2 245 1 195 985 362 488 310 1 890 988 1 645 844	2 327 17.9 1 155 1 853 1 038 558 203 321 231 1 662 912 1 469 774	41 5.0 14 - 32 - 5 - 9 - 9	136 34.0 31 106 55 14 - 7 7 122 31 99 48	137 7.4 30 59 25 83 19 22 14 21 -	84 14.5 35 46 24 60 21 32 24 24 14		103 5.3 52 61 27 47 24 16 39 22 31	12 4. 7 9 3 8 6 6 1 4
Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons Persons Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 75 years and over Persons 75 years and over	2 962 2 338 1 324 12 848 17.0 4 628 4 590 2 984 2 262 1 275	2 962 2 338 1 324 12 848 17.0 4 628 4 590 2 984 2 262 1 275	2 234 1 809 952 9 796 21.00 3 724 3 713 2 347 1 479 815	34 21 15 127 4.7 11 11 11 55	143 126 70 647 39.6 253 253 205 114 54	185 148 122 584 9.7 106 106 72 252 153	76 48 19 359 17.3 102 97 75 46	33 33 25 33 1.6 	144 101 102 461 7 1 112 112 64 170 118	16 8 1 55 19 19 16 7
Ratio of linceme in 1989 to perverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	5 423 16 628 28 927	5 423 16 628 28 927	4 302 12 348 20 407	71 206 430	290 844 1 301	190 817 2 072	99 476 987	8 60 275	144 715 1 524	25 71 2 08

ble 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

ensus Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BN County—Co		Jackson city, Madison County						
	Tract 16.02	Tract 19	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract (
OME IN 1989	1 464	1 505	965	2 614	2 158	1 385	1 353	1 014	
s than \$5,000	76 84	88 189	46 32	170 274	89 175	120 208	409 294	88	
000 to \$14,999	26 121	132 263	38 138	311 723	134 609	184 273	173 245	130	
000 to \$34,999	216	272	233	436	374	272	151	15:	
000 to \$49,999	306 397	344 163	270 129	279 249	380 249	194 105	46 30	15	
000 to \$99,999	113 125	33 21	41 38	88 84	68 80	14 15	5 -	6 5 2	
on (dollars)	45 268 49 458	27 287 30 363	34 844 44 513	21 440 29 752	27 022 36 678	21 742 25 791	9 285 13 712	22 17 28 97	
Femilies ign income (dollars)	1 278 48 333	1 260 31 591	783 36 7 50	1 638 27 146	1 312 35 662	953 25 536	937 10 827	28 34	
is 15 years and over, with income	1 491	1 455	834	2 013	1 701	986	952	72	
Median income (dollars)	30 396 69.1	18 685 61.2	24 091 64.9	17 947 60.4	21 946 53.7	17 532 48.3	6 957 29.9	16 80 58.	
Median income (dollars)	36 7 50 1 27 6	24 489 1 393	27 255 949	21 810 2 367	27 333 2 007	21 753 1 347	13 393 1 594	20 45 93	
Median income (dollars)	12 425	7 785	13 318	9 839	11 862	9 195	4 158	10 33	
reant year-round full-time workers Median income (dollars)	31.4 18 459	36.9 15 655	41.8 17 083	35.8 15 290	29.5 17 158	32.4 17 500	1 7 .3 13 833	34. 17 88	
capite income (dollars)	16 513	10 990	16 916	12 951	17 170	10 891	4 921	12 99	
OME TYPE IN 1989	1 444	1 505	045	0.414	. 140		1 070		
Households	1 464 1 306	1 505 1 228	965 849	2 614 2 190	2 158 1 703	1 385 1 003	1 353 878	1 01	
ean earnings (dollars)	48 916 310	32 559 445	39 385 216	30 041 612	34 879 762	27 387 476	15 153 453	27 82 38	
lean Social Security income (dollars)	6 902 35	7 154 82	8 721 54	7 506 154	9 168 7 5	8 310 128	5 602 406	8 07 7	
lean public assistance income (dollars)	3 103 159	2 071	2 014	2 240	1 875	3 515	2 366	3 49	
Negar retirement income (dollars)	14 918	214 6 182	152 7 254	249 7 741	355 8 229	20 7 6 601	232 5 72 9	19 7 6 6	
AN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	ra 700	20.404	40.100						
Families (dellars)	5 2 798 55 334	32 486 33 440	48 172 42 620	35 749 28 169	47 143 46 704	30 087 26 838	15 419 10 956	34 23 29 48	
Married-couple families (dollars)	49 677 55 754	31 611 33 834	53 171 52 168	43 461 43 440	47 382 51 607	33 107 36 408	20 658 23 271	37 61 40 24	
own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 843 51 955	35 143 32 582	48 323 55 118	38 335 47 016	55 306	37 004 35 993	21 351	34 55	
own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present					49 855		24 215	45 57	
(dellars) town children under 18 years (dollars)	20 310 16 009	19 205 11 806	24 678 22 204	15 934 13 637	19 864 15 983	12 873 10 339	9 121 6 961	22 91: 12 38:	
own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 915	24 723	34 695	22 551	23 613	19 395	14 185	27 10	
VERTY STATUS IN 1989 Income Levols in 1989									
Families	1 278	1 260	783	1 638	1 312	953	937	60:	
related children under 18 years	1 120 733	1 025	691 382	1 416 910	1 039 462	694 492	523 602	43. 31: 15: 39 32 20	
ith related children under 5 years	244 1 1 75	206 1 143	141 668	438 1 180	139 1 114	185 6 93	320	15	
eholder worked in 1989	1 074	944	585	1 030	896	493	364 214	32	
related children under 18 years	676 225	581 189	301 126	523 302	358 108	29 7 138	142 72	20 11	
Formele householder, no husband present seholder worked in 1989	71 26	103 67	101 92	458 386	173 118	243 190	525 282	18 10	
related children under 18 years	43 11	56 17	81 15	38 7 136	85 19	188	436	9	
Fifth related children under 5 years	"	"	13	130	19	47	242	3	
determined	217 186	300 245	211 182	1 233 976	931 846	475 432	485 416	45	
family householder	76	126	62	311	369	201	173	40° 18:	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.	4 380 1 398	4 142 1 148	2 555 698	6 003 1 504	4 495 777	3 290 870	3 410 1 115	2 28	
ons under 18 years	1 384	1 124	698	1 496	765	864	1 115	55 54	
Related children 5 to 17 years ons 65 years and over	1 092 354	881 469	557 329	1 055 621	500 1 02 7	643 561	703 473	36 45	
ersons 75 years and over	125	185	152	233	414	266	263	27	
me in 1989 Below Poverty Level	96	94	30	182	71	162	460	6	
Percent below poverty level sehalder worked in 1989	7.5 40	7.5 52	3.8	11.1 160	5.4 29	17.0 115	49.1 198	11.	
related children under 18 years	47	45	14	182	46	142	392	2	
inh related children under 5 yearss Married-couple familiess sehalder worked in 1989	31 66	7 76	21	114 27	26 29	55 27	243 72	1 2	
scholder worked in 1989	32 17	34 33	5	20 27	7 13	20 20	5 21	1	
Female householder, no lustend present	12 22	7 12	- 9	27 155	7	14	16		
scholder worked in 1989	_	12	_	140	22	1 29 95	374 187	4	
related children under 18 years	22 11	12	9 -	155 87	33 19	122 41	357 221	3	
Unrelated individuals	66	119	29	258	166	115	236	7	
family householder	57 44	95 63	21 15	182 68	121 71	95 17	213 85	7 5	
Persons	315	414	96	923	379	545	1 729	30	
Percent below poverty level ons under 18 years	7.2 105	10.0 120	3.8 11	15.4 380	8.4 99	16.6 209	50.7 782	13. 11	
elated children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	91 49	112	11	380 243	99 44	209 135	782 462	11	
ans 65 years and over	100 68	98 48	44 17	68 32	96	46	180	8	
tersons 75 years and overtersons 75 years and overtersons in 1989 to poverty level:	00	40	1/	32	68	20	126	7	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	78 334	131	54 175	296 1 289	120 494	250 700	961	13	
ersons below 125 percent of poverty level		748					2 084	38	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Jackson city, Madison County—Con.								
Area	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Troct 13 (pt.)	Tract 14.0	
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000	1 251 192 202	45 6 153 104	1 108 257 225	1 179 278 224	618 127 162	584 256 147	1 889 116 143		
\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	200 277 127 159 65 21	60 74 23 19 13	166 227 187 39 7	157 259 163 72 26	105 133 31 38 13	55 61 46 10 9	211 599 293 255 221 33		
\$100,000 or more	8 15 765 21 636 674 21 369	10 7 991 14 933 302 8 716	11 714 15 126 723 17 351	12 279 15 422 92 6 14 839	9 10 847 15 296 400 13 000	5 726 10 089 215 8 546	18 23 005 28 576 1 455 26 937	5 5 5	
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 090 11 086 39.0 19 375 1 075 7 053 36.2 11 338	326 5 917 34.4 13 952 392 6 091 27.3 13 086	846 7 347 31.4 14 219 1 136 4 958 22.3 14 861	910 9 351 35.7 13 244 1 292 5 457 24.8 12 486	411 7 637 24.8 12 000 676 5 414 16.4 12 250	326 6 210 26.7 17 125 447 4 693 19.9 11 307	1 790 16 687 53.6 22 182 1 752 9 676 41.7 16 275	2 2 3	
Per copita income (dollars) INCOME TYPE IN 1989	9 646	5 935	5 656	5 252	6 066	5 713	11 258	1	
Mouseholds With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income. Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public ossistance income Mean public ossistance income (dollars) With retirement income.	1 251 860 23 414 471 7 112 133 2 363 228	456 269 20 096 126 5 600 153 2 924 22	1 108 719 16 865 456 5 947 273 2 746 152	1 179 878 16 342 313 5 603 321 2 116 102	618 380 16 962 275 5 730 223 3 103 87	584 245 15 386 247 4 658 164 1 901 63	1 889 1 470 29 598 698 7 231 76 1 900 460	5	
Mean retirement income (dollars) MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	5 995	3 743	3 359	7 436	4 652	4 812	4 932		
With awn children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors) Married-couple familles (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors)	26 594 23 309 28 871 33 052 32 216 33 585	11 868 7 177 16 497 16 357 6 609 20 419	18 020 18 605 17 353 21 940 21 921 21 962	16 300 13 831 20 382 24 253 25 675 22 457	18 513 22 229 14 721 27 525 42 697 17 663	13 774 12 918 14 834 21 260 23 769 19 736	32 777 34 112 31 881 35 020 37 038 33 735	\$ 5 5	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 473 10 373 21 721	8 952 7 319 12 273	13 962 15 202 12 403	11 321 7 696 20 734	12 185 12 518 11 720	8 384 8 578 7 971	21 134 21 906 20 349		
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels in 1989									
Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	674 456 311 159 403 279 173 96 240 169 130	302 160 175 107 102 45 41 30 179 94 134 77	723 447 453 157 357 242 235 110 341 190 218	926 628 668 329 362 287 224 115 482 303 412 198	400 176 257 106 165 74 80 44 235 102 177 62	215 129 124 67 90 68 34 17 125 61 90	1 455 1 998 652 215 1 244 964 517 1 194 137 84		
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Nonfamily householder	666 577 214	183 154 108	487 385 209	363 253 108	251 218 119	404 369 193	510 434 277		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	2 646 548 548 376 552 299	1 174 363 363 226 149 73	3 013 914 914 695 524 264	3 453 1 287 1 276 873 305 125	1 632 480 480 380 366 161	989 227 227 125 240 107	4 816 1 047 1 047 787 806 338		
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level	120	184	249	386	136	114	88		
Percent belaw poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple familles Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	17.8 74 102 65 33 19	60.9 58 123 88 61 11 30	34.4 118 180 86 72 23 63	41.7 213 350 200 37 14 22	34.0 31 106 55 14 -	53.0 45 74 41 17	6.0 30 39 25 62 19		
With related children under 5 years	27 79 55 69 38	30 123 47 93 58	45 169 87 117 41	22 304 184 296 162	7 122 31 99 48	4 - 97 41 70 41	22 14 - - -		
With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals Nonfamity householder 65 years and over	218 198 89	79 69 53	302 238 151	148 101 72	143 126 70	231 217 120	151 114 88		
Persons — Percent below poverty level — Persons under 18 years — Related children under 18 years — Related children 5 to 17 years — Persons 65 years and over — Persons 75 years and over —	594 22.4 194 194 111 102 73	641 54.6 257 257 152 65 45	1 156 38.4 363 363 243 237 108	1 407 40.7 680 669 401 106 34	647 39.6 253 253 205 114 54	564 57.0 165 165 95 132 61	445 9.2 76 76 42 179 105		
Retio of Income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	301 826 1 239	274 824 935	256 1 259 2 307	837 1 727 2 614	290 844 1 301	290 669 784	91 638 1 620		

ible 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

Ita based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering		Jackson	aty, Madison County	-Con.		Remai	nder af Madison Coun	ty
Area	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Troct 16.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
COME IN 1989								
s than \$5,000	9	_	2 598 48	_	27	54 11	_	481 71
000 to \$9 999	-	-	95 110	-	-	-	-	39
0.000 to \$14,999	9	_	425		-	10	_	43 111
5,000 to \$34 999			511 612		14	18 15	_	87 87 36
0 000 to 574,999	_	_	524	_	7	-	-	36
5 000 to \$99,999 00 000 or more	_	_	112 161		6	_	_	
dian (dollars)	16 250	-	37 649 45 714	-	47 292	29 167	-	21 250
an (dollars)	16 624 9	_	2 075		52 684 19	24 928 29	Ξ.	25 360 40 3
dian income (dollars)	16 250	-	39 989	-	56 976	30 972	**	27 423
Median income (dollars)	9 11 250	_	2 738 22 466		27 37 344	52 17 250		50: 13 04:
Percent year-round full-time workers	-	-	60.2 30 512	-	100.0	59.6	-	41.
Median income (dollars)	7	_	2 914	Ξ.	37 344 18	18 819 26	Ξ.	21 28:
Median income (dollars)	6 250	_	9 325 34.2		16 250 66.7	23 750 65.4	_	9 250 41.0
Median income (dollars)	-	-	21 182	-	17 500	12 361	_	15 38
capita income (dollars)	8 627	-	15 556	-	31 321	10 378	-	10 03:
COME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	9 -	-	2 598 2 336		27 27	54 33	-	48 34
Wean earnings (dollars)	-	-	42 905	-	50 412	33 858	-	28 73
th Social Security income	12 372	Ξ.	467 8 797		-	16 3 088	Ξ	19. 6 75.
h public assistance income	9 4 212	-	27 4 578	-	-	-	-	5
Wean public assistance income (dollars)	4 212	_	393	Ξ.		15		2 554 7:
Wean retirement income (dollars)	-	-	8 528	-	-	8 356	-	3 340
EAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	14 494		48 202		50 702	22 500		00.45
Femilies (dollars)	16 624		48 293 43 723	Ξ.	59 723	23 509 35 500		28 454 29 604
own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 624 16 624		52 807 52 309		59 723 59 723	3 886 23 509	-	27 703 30 38 4
th own children under 18 years (dollars)	-	_	47 639	-	-	35 500	_	33 539
own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, ne husband present	16 624	-	56 731	-	59 723	3 886	-	28 470
(dellars)	-	-	28 806	-	-	-	-	3 48
th own children under 18 years (dollars) own children under 18 years (dollars)		_	27 437 30 662			Ξ	_	3 072 4 142
VERTY STATUS IN 1989								
Income Levels in 1989								
Families	9	-	2 075	-	19	29	_	403
useholder worked in 1989			1 840 1 077		19	18 18		23 178
With related children under 5 years	5	-	367	-		-	_	71
Married-couple familiesuseholder worked in 1989	_	_	1 686 1 498	Ξ.	19 19	29 18	_	361 22- 150 70
th related children under 18 years	-	-	833 301	-	-	18	-	15
With related children under 5 yearsFemale householder, no husband present	Ξ.		311		-	_		2
useholder worked in 1989	_	_	274 202		-		_	13
With related children under 5 years	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	'.
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is			443					_
nfamily householder			663 523	Ξ.	8	37 25	_	7 8
years and over	-	-	72	-	-	-		48
Persons for whom poverty status is determined sons under 18 years	16		6 870 1 826		45	130 32		1 220
Related children under 18 years	-	-	1 826	-	-	32 32	-	25. 25.
Related children 5 to 17 yearssons 65 years and over	16	_	1 399 499			32 11	_	180 23
Persons 75 years and over	-	-	179	-	-	-	-	īĭ:
come in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Percent below poverty level		_	78 3.8	Ξ.		11 37.9		12.:
useholder worked in 1989	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	
th related children under 18 years	Ξ.	_	67 25			Ξ	_	2
Married-couple families	-	-	61 51	-	-	11	-	2
useholder worked in 1989		_	50	Ξ.		_	Ξ	
With related children under 5 years	-	_	18 17	_		-	-	
Seholder worked in 1989	=	=	7	-	-	=		2
th related children under 18 years	_	-	17 7				-	1
Unrelated individuals	_		79		_	5		
nfamily householder	-	-	35	-	-		-	3 3 3
years and over	-	-	748	-	-	-	-	
Percent below poverty level	Ξ	Ξ	368 5.4	=	_	31 23.8		13 11.
sons under 18 years	-	-	142 142	-	=	-	-	3
Related children under 18 years	-	_	116	-			Ī	3 3 3
sons 65 years and over		_	23	_	-	11	-	7:
Persons 75 years and over					_			41
flo of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	-	-	146 433	-	-	17 31	-	9º 17º

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Madison County—Con.										
Area	Troct 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Troct 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Troct 19 (s			
NCOME IN 1989 Households	792 31	736 33	2 281 123	1 467 54	1 464 76	593	982	1.4			
5,000 ta \$9,999	89 199	19 37	146	68	84	65 100	105 186	1			
0,000 to \$14,999	213	140	215 327	71 281	26 121	66 141	131 190	1 2			
25,000 to \$34,999	93 117	150 207	501 524	268 436	216 306	70 79	135 124	2			
0,000 to \$74,999	38 12	137 13	332 66	205 34	397 113	54 12	76 12	i			
00,000 or moreedion (dollars)	17 598	34 518	47 31 907	50	125	6	23				
ean (dollors)	22 652	34 975	34 380	34 766 42 564	45 268 49 458	19 013 24 823	17 078 25 916	26 9 29 9			
Familiesedion income (dollors)	20 765	630 36 216	1 9 50 34 272	1 061 38 668	1 278 48 333	442 20 645	779 22 702	1 1 31 0			
ales 15 years and over, with income	760 12 768	742 22 455	2 252 21 847	1 321	1 491	610	892	14			
Median income (dollors)	46.8	61.6	68.3	26 861 78.7	30 396 69.1	11 157 39.3	12 597 47.9	18 2			
Median income (dallors)nales 15 years and over, with income	19 808 730	29 561 748	25 889 2 085	30 870 1 257	36 750 1 276	18 056 555	17 255 887	24			
Medion income (dollars)Percent year-round full-time workers	7 866 32.1	10 585 44.8	11 213 45.7	11 866 44.6	12 425 31.4	6 503 27.2	8 248	7 :			
Median income (dollors)	15 833	15 564	15 532	19 830	18 459	13 125	33.4 16 071	3 15 (
r capito income (dollors)	8 853	12 433	12 019	16 568	16 513	8 573	8 903	10 7			
COME TYPE IN 1989 Households	792	736	2 281	1 467	1 464	593	982	3.4			
th earningsMean earnings (dollors)	621 23 071	630 36 713	1 938 35 023	1 395	1 306	450	715	1 4			
th Social Security income	274	154	627	42 161 124	48 916 310	24 701 231	29 573 318	32			
Mean Social Security income (dollars) th public assistance income	7 687 57	8 496 30	7 283 190	8 123 36	6 902 35	6 160 136	5 910 158	7			
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 726 126	2 931 71	5 136 297	4 227 88	3 103 159	3 032 92	2 901 143	2			
Aean retirement incame (dollors)	4 102	5 463	6 212	5 718	14 918	6 201	7 328	6			
AN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	25 208	20 152	27 402	47 402	£0.70e	07 (0)	***				
Families (dollars) th own children under 18 years (dollors)	25 308 28 853	38 152 40 364	37 693 38 859	47 683 49 790	52 798 55 334	27 621 31 106	30 055 28 481	32 33			
own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars)	22 535 26 730	35 967 40 735	36 592 40 451	44 518 52 465	49 677 55 754	24 818 33 558	31 165 34 204	30 33			
h own children under 18 years (dollors)	31 984	41 959	42 013	55 307	58 843	39 254	33 874	35			
Female householder, no husband present	22 693	39 424	38 856	48 269	51 955	28 994	34 419	31			
(dollars)	13 271 11 461	23 656 26 943	19 798 14 034	21 924 21 098	20 310 16 009	19 268 19 375	13 986 6 715	19 : 11 :			
own children under 18 years (dollors)	15 760	21 128	23 746	23 024	26 915	19 184	18 613	24			
VERTY STATUS IN 1989											
Income Levels In 1989	574	630	1 950	1 061	1 070	440					
seholder worked in 1989	422	555	1 625	964	1 278 1 120	442 306	779 552	1			
related children under 18 years	278 93	326 124	968 388	660 322	733 244	250 69	387 97	1			
Married-couple familieseholder worked in 1989eholder	488 352	534 475	1 671 1 405	894 846	1 175 1 074	281 222	605 454	1			
related children under 18 years	235	284 104	844	556	676	148	282				
th related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	86 57	69	330 214	299 147	225 71	41 124	64 126				
related children under 18 years	47 36	53 30	176 108	98 84	26 43	61 77	52 70				
fith related children under 5 years	-	8	58	8	îĭ	28	33				
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	264	127	399	524	217	200	236				
fomily householder	218	106	331	406	186	151	203				
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.	66 2 051	65 2 070	216 6 506	15 3 797	76 4 380	99	109				
ons under 18 years	474	556	1 784	1 083	1 398	1 643 442	2 892 844	1			
Related children under 18 yearsRelated children 5 to 17 years	469 382	556 430	1 784 1 246	1 083 725	1 384 1 092	442 368	844 650	1			
ons 65 years and over	348 105	171 84	670 337	182 69	354 125	307 148	419 174				
me In 1989 Below Poverty Level		-				140	1/4				
Families Percent below poverty level	84 14.6	2	103 5.3	47 4.4	96 7.5	76 17.2	163 20.9				
eholder worked in 1989	35	_	52	18	40	36	46				
related children under 18 yearsith related children under 5 years	46 24	Ī	61 27	27 8	47 31	55 18	91 42				
Married-couple families	60 21	_	47 24	23 11	66 32	36 16	87 21				
related children under 18 years	32	-	24	12	17	15	34				
th related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	24 24	Ξ	16 39	24	12 22	24	16 62				
related children under 18 years	14 14	_	22 31	7 15	22	8 24	13 45				
ith related children under 5 years	-	-	ii	8	11	14	26				
Unrelated Individuals	7 6 48	33 33	144 101	81 45	66 57	82 55	88 61				
rears ond over	19	25	102	15	44	43	27				
Persons	359 17.5	33	461	212	315	385	703				
Percent below poverty level	102	-	7.1 112	5.6 53	7.2 105	23.4 127	24.3 255	1			
Related children under 18 yearsRelated children 5 to 17 years	97 75	_	112	53 46	91 49	127 110	255 162				
ons 65 years and over	46	25	170	49	100	82	129				
ersons 75 years and overersons 75 years and over	17	25	118	25	68	47	64				
ersons below 50 percent of poverty level	99	.8	144	104	78	164	277				
ersons below 125 percent of poverty level	476	60	715	282	334	581	874				

ble 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

reshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

reshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Insus Tract or Block Numbering	The state of series and series	Modison Count			ols for split tracts/BNA's in	Modison County	
lrea	Jockson, TN MSA	Tatol	Jackson arty	Tract 1	Troct 14.01	Troct 15	Troct 16.01
ACE OF BIRTH All persons	53 433 53 139 294	53 433 53 139 294	28 954 28 765 189	1 979 1 945 34	1 649 1 644	6 106 6 100	10 436 10 380 56
NGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO PEAK ENGLISH austroally isolated households	49	49	41	5	-	•	-
Persons 5 years and ever	50 162 915 272 57	50 162 915 272 57	27 418 544 178 49	1 894 46 5 5	1 562 13 - -	5 614 130 45	9 750 172 51
NOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over cerefied in school public school mentary or high school hublic school lege hublic college	8 025 6 987	12 376 932 578 8 025 6 987 3 419 1 730	6 094 416 282 3 365 2 861 2 313 958	483 48 38 333 276 102 58	360 6 6 305 262 49 49	1 520 210 140 1 106 1 010 204 137	3 183 255 153 1 598 1 313 1 330 511
UCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over s. then 9th grade t to 12th grade, no diplomo h school graduate (includes equivalency) me college, no degree sociate degree chelor's degree traduate or professional degree trans high school graduate or higher	4 076 5 578 10 210 7 181 2 092 4 166 2 454	35 757 4 076 5 578 10 210 7 181 2 092 4 166 2 454 73.0	19 997 2 209 3 121 5 146 4 354 1 199 2 373 1 595 73.3	1 410 66 254 362 322 89 184 133 77.3	1 129 211 303 330 150 52 71 12 54,5	3 905 412 686 1 334 667 274 400 132 71.9	6 358 325 543 1 363 1 728 551 1 165 683 86.3
rent bachelor's degree or higher	18.5	18.5	19.8	22.5	7.4	13.6	29.1
SIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over me house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA	50 162 24 996 24 978 9 252 5 530 5 107 5 089 188	50 162 24 996 24 978 9 252 5 530 5 107 5 089 188	27 418 13 359 13 917 6 010 1 887 2 820 3 200 142	1 894 1 028 848 461 70 186 131	1 562 927 615 215 239 110 51	5 614 2 916 2 698 814 1 066 406 412	9 750 3 046 6 671 2 403 1 111 1 692 1 465 33
WURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and ever r. truck, or von Drove clone Corpooled life, transportation her means unked of home ean trovel time to work (minutes) orked on MSA/PMSA of residence Central city Oursade central city arked ourside MSA/PMSA of residence	26 200	26 200 25 017 22 521 2 496 31 668 484 17.2 23 529 19 048 4 481 2 671	14 201 13 525 12 133 1 392 25 447 204 15.0 12 875 10 960 1 915 1 326	1 026 1 013 934 79 - 13 15.6 966 761 205 60	736 673 622 51 6 45 12 16.7 674 565 109 62	3 046 2 937 2 700 237 	5 730 5 465 4 950 515
ABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and ever labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force Females 16 years and ever reployed nemployed in labor force pin labor force Persons 16 to 17 years only in labor force Persons 16 to 19 years at enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force Not kigh school graduate Employed Not in labor force Not in labor force Unemployed or not in labor force Not kigh school graduate Employed Not in labor force	42 475 27 665 26 525 1 053 3.8 22 592 12 056 521 2 974 1 975 3 845 2 989 2 896 599 212 272 121 53 98	42 475 27 665 26 525 1 053 3.8 22 592 12 056 521 2 974 1 975 3 845 2 989 2 896 599 212 272 121 53 98	24 113 15 001 14 360 586 3.9 13 214 6 664 312 1 377 952 1 625 1 243 1 643 335 113 154 63 30 61	1 569 1 055 1 026 24 2.3 844 485 113 88 120 92 71 6 6 6	1 298 796 746 50 6.3 674 357 15 75 52 130 115 69 16 7	4 572 3 163 3 104 59 1,9 2 341 1 436 28 449 319 546 472 341 84 17 42 33 9	8 138 5 989 5 752 199 3.3 4 372 2 663 136 660 453 821 633 810 51 28 19
PORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and ever who worked in 1989	30 262 24 223 18 199	30 262 24 223 18 199	16 550 12 986 9 493	1 152 949 717	859 695 496	3 366 2 869 2 335	6 513 5 020 3 822
With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility or self-care limitation	34 219 1 214 777 91 742 2 602 884 1 539 31 617 25 765	34 219 1 214 777 91 742 2 602 884 1 539 31 617 25 765	18 424 596 410 40 357 1 530 507 906 16 894 13 744	1 255 55 47 - 20 90 11 66 1 165 978	995 48 27 11 21 125 62 58 870 703	3 984 183 132 27 102 336 86 236 3 648 3 029	7 250 183 56 10 148 302 191 96 6 948 5 671
mid over With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	7 497 1 658 1 369 942	7 497 1 658 1 369 942	\$ 055 1 087 877 562	309 51 45 46	282 41 29 29	588 139 129 119	602 123 85 88

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Dato based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Jackson (city, Madison County			
Area	Tract 1 (pt.)	Troct 2	Troct 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tro
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	1 854	3 853	4 207	1 873	402	1 001	
lotiveoreign born	1 820 34	3 743 110	4 187 20	1 873	402 402	1 295 1 295	2 2
ANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO	•	***	20	_			
SPEAK ENGLISH inquistically isalated households	5	9	12	5	_	10	
Persons 5 years and over peak o language other than English	1 769 46	3 648 173	3 985 72	1 765 24	375	1 195	2 (
Do not speak English "very well"	5 5	77 17	32 12	5 5	=	39 16	
CHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	j	17	12	3	-	10	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	442 41	646 74	562 44	330 17	172	149	
Public school	31 308	46 357	7 346	17 213	19	, 7 109	
Public school	251 93	285 215	280 172	151 100	19 153	102 33	4
Public college	49	116	103	46	28	23	
Persons 25 years and over	1 317	2 652	3 264	1 397	176	998	1
ss thon 9th grade	66 203	211 466	173 316	116 298		83 69	
th school groduate (includes equivalency) me college, no degree	338 313	615 656	831 919	390 292	22 32 93 9	307 192	-
chelor's degree	89 184	134 306	177 465	62 170	20	35 192	
iduate or professional degree	124	264	383	69	- (0.0	120	
cent high school graduate or highercent bochelor's degree or higher	79.6 23.4	74.5 21.5	85.0 26.0	70.4 17.1	69.3 -	84.8 31.3	6
RTILITY Idren ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 225	867	946	1 008	204	1 021	
SIDENCE IN 1985	1 223	007	740	1 008	294	1 031	1
Persons 5 years and over	1 769 979	3 648 1 450	3 985 2 223	1 765 1 040	375 120	1 195 674	2
erent house in United Stotes	772 432	2 124 852	1 749 785	725	255	521	1
entrol city of this MSA/PMSAemoinder of this MSA/PMSA	70	280	198	276 69	33 21	306 40	
offerent MSA/PMSA	154 116	493 499	370 396	266 114	66 135	42 133	
URNEY TO WORK	18	74	13	-	-	-	
Workers 16 years and over	9 64 956	2 047 1 972	2 117 2 078	822 800	238	609	
, truck, or van	884	1 804	1 875	753	189 161	594 538	
arpooledlic transportation	72 -	168	203	47 	28	56	
er means	8	39 36	26 13	22	39 10	15	
n travel time to work (minutes)	15.3 904	13.1 1 866	14.5 1 923	14.7 752	11.6 229	12.8 555	1
Central city	719 185	1 540 326	1 757 166	663 89	193 36	492 63	
rked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	60	181	194	70	9	54	
BOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	1 476	3 252	3 614	1 588	356	1 063	1 (
obor force	993 9 <u>6</u> 4	2 162 2 069	2 179 2 123	883 827	246 246	623 609	1 (
InemployedPercent of civilian labor farce	24 2.4	93 4.3	56 2.6	56 6.3	-	14 2.2	
Females 16 years and over	798 454	1 755 926	2 032 970	925 433	248 156	613 287	
mplayedh own children under 6 years	105	62 215	24 142	25 94	26	85	
h lobor forceh own children 6 to 17 years anly	80 111	144 162	107 230	62 72	19	57 33	
l labor farce	83 71	140 144	181 93	49 73	88	33 12 7	
enrolled in school	6	44	48	10	9	7	
Unemplayed or not in lobor force	6	13 14	27	6 6	_	7	
EmplayedUnemployed	-	14	27 -	= =	Ξ	7 -	
Not in labor force	6	-	-	6	-	-	
ORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in	1.005	0.436	0.407	044	200		
1989	1 095 892	2 414 1 986	2 404 1 895	942 702	285 174	687 564	1 1
50 to 52 weeks	669	1 404	1 379	519	99	438	•
SABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64							
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 168 30	2 614 8	2 441 66	1 105 44	313 -	718 14	1.3
With a mobility limitation	30	8 -	47 20	31	_	7 _	
With a self-care limitationh o work disability	12 65	183	43 169	31 92	13	7 88	1
In lobor force Prevented from working	11 41	71 92	73 62	28 64	7	31 52	
work disability	1 103 916	2 431 2 012	2 272 1 898	1 013	300	630	1 1
In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years				793	239	536	
th o mobility or self-care limitation	303 45	621 125	1 027 167	483 99	43 34	345 60	
With o mobility limitation	45 40	98 61	135 76	89 33	13 34	60 28	1

ible 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

ensus Tract or Block Numbering	Jackson city,	Modison County—Co	on.		Remainder of Madiso	n County	
Area	Troct 10	Troct 12	Troct 16.01 (pt.)	Troct 14.01 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18
ACE OF BIRTH All persons	570	434	6 998	1 630	6 106	707	1 521
een born	570	434	6 987	1 625 5	6 100	707	1 521
NGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO PEAK ENGLISH QUESTICOTY isolated households	_	_	_	_	-	_	_
Persons 5 years and over	542	434	6 617	1 548	5 614	667	1 416
eak o language other than English	Ξ	=	111	13	130 45	Ξ.	12
inguistically isolated households	~	-	-	-	-	-	_
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	26	27	2 228 158	360 6	1 520 210	155	306 21
Notic school	_ 26	13	124	6	140 1 106	-	5
Public school	20	13	867	305 262	1 010	123 73	278 275
legePublic college	Ξ	14 14	1 043 349	49 49	204 137	32 18	9
UCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	440	274	4 228	1 100	2 005	400	000
s than 9th grade	255	376 131	4 228 227	1 120 211	3 905 412	480 55	989 177
ito 12th grade, no diplomain school graduate (includes equivalency)	90 41	108 64	405 970	303 321	686 1 334	86 195	203 306 159 52
me college, no degreesociate degree	38 16	54 11	1 126 334	150 52	667 274	84 11	159 52
chelor's degree aduate or professional degree	Ξ	- 8	698 468	71 12	400 132	34 15	44
reent high school graduate or higher	21.6	36.4	85.1	54.1	71.9	70.6	61.6
roant bachelor's degree or higher	-	2.1	27.6	7.4	13.6	10.2	9.3
Idren ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	2 329	327	954	1 256	1 251	1 825	1 301
Persons 5 years and ever	542	434	6 617	1 548	5 614	667	1 416
me house in United States	306 236	241 193	2 320 4 282	927 601	2 916 2 698	398 269	1 038 378
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	148	52 80	1 626	215 225	814	27	69
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	29	15	529 1 147	110	1 066 406	96 62	242 12 55
Not in an MSA/PMSA	59 —	46	980 15	51 20	412	84	55
DURNEY TO WORK							
Werkers 16 years and over	126 126	101 84	3 803 3 595	731 668	3 046 2 937	245 225	639 607
Drove clone	109 17	84	3 231 364	617 51	2 700 237	159 66	552 55
blic transportation	- "-	10	142	6	- 47	12	_
her meansorked at home	-	7	66	45 12	62	8	9 23
ean travel time to work (minutes) orked in MSA/PMSA of residence	13.9 107	16.3 91	15.0 3 375	16.6 669	20.1 2 746	20.5 227	25.9 576
Outside central dry	102 5	67 24	2 697 678	560 109	2 036 710	151 76	390 186
orked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	19	10	428	62	300	18	63
ABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	524	421	5 605	1 289	4 572	550	1 179
labor force	171 133	110 110	3 984 3 826	791 741	3 163 3 104	294	701
Employed	38	-	139	50	59	265 29	672 29
Percent of civilian labor force	22.2 304	256	3.5 3 042	6.3 670	1.9 2 341	9.9 232 -	4.1 592
nemployed	44 12 21	66	1 809 95	357 15	1 436 28	84 19	270
fith own children under 6 years In labor force	21 5		376 287	71 52	449 319	32 20	73
fith own children 6 to 17 years only	17 12	8	509 404	130 115	546 472	56	25 73 48 108 54 75 19
In labor force Persens 16 to 19 years	25 17	28	651	69	341	47 40	75
ot enrolled in school	5	14	51 28	16 7	84 17	34 25	19 10
Not high school graduate Employed	11		19	12 5	42 33	15	14
Not in labor force	5		19	4 3	9	15	10
VORK STATUS IN 1989				· ·		.5	Ī
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	198	139	4 348	850	3 366	384	782
isually worked 35 or more hours per week	163	125	3 216	686 491	2 869	294	651
50 to 52 weeks	88	77	2 402	491	2 335	200	474
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64							
With a mobility or self-care limitation	275 19	239 58	4 900 97	986 48	3 984 183	376 12	963 79
With a mobility limitation	19	47	45 10	27 11	132 27	12	58
With a self-care limitation	67	35 111	62 224	21 125	102 336	29	60
In labor force	19 43	22 89	136	62	86	9	121 21
Prevented from working to work disability	208	128	4 676	58 861	236 3 648	6 347	94 842
In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	147	88	3 761	698	3 029	251	678
Vith a mobility or self-care limitation	1 09 12	1 72 50	438 49	282 41	588 139	118 48	216 50
With a mobility limitation	12	50 14	11	29 29	129	48	42
With a self-care limitation		14	43	29	119	22	28

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Madison Cau	inty	Tato	als for split trocts/8NA's in	Madison County	7
Area	Jackson, TN MSA	Tatal	Jockson city	Tract 1	Tract 14.01	Tract 15	Troct 16
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	26 525 3 272 3 960 1 116 3 985 4 152 61 399 2 050 3 116 1 931 1 210 889	26 525 3 272 3 960 1 116 3 985 4 152 61 399 2 050 384 3 116 1 931 1 210 889	14 360 1 838 2 388 601 2 512 2 267 26 289 1 154 105 1 407 881 492 400	1 026 154 218 48 148 176 - 12 91 5 94 44 23	746 92 37 21 62 105 6 20 102 6 109 82 77	3 104 287 374 149 352 495 29 49 226 65 409 323 204 142	5 1
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 ATS,000 to \$74,999 ATS,000 to \$99,999 ADS ATS ATS ATS ATS ATS ATS ATS ATS ATS AT	21 038 1 188 1 807 1 851 4 268 3 637 4 077 2 851 713 646 28 723 35 049 15 119 34 467 14 051	21 038 1 188 1 807 1 851 4 268 3 637 4 077 2 851 713 646 28 723 35 049 15 119 34 467 14 051	12 263 794 1 161 1 100 2 800 2 079 2 049 1 480 426 374 26 285 33 757 7 915 33 501 14 703	773 34 24 38 114 156 208 120 41 38 36 602 47 962 604 39 167 18 910	648 26 54 187 169 82 83 35 12 	2 106 94 113 190 327 431 506 332 66 47 32 479 35 536 1 826 35 130	3 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	21 038 16 895 35 778 6 388 7 854 1 013 3 178	21 038 16 895 35 778 6 388 7 854 1 013 3 178	12 263 9 348 34 254 4 213 8 057 586 2 503	773 658 41 868 215 8 659 37 2 590	648 508 23 729 225 8 086 35 3 089	2 106 1 834 35 338 549 7 696 163 5 748	3 7 3 4 43 2 8 8 8 8
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 775 40 776 43 674 44 243 23 027 19 936	40 775 40 776 43 674 44 243 23 027 19 936	41 160 38 580 44 528 42 453 24 187 21 131	52 701 48 417 55 696 52 079 28 103 23 850	26 721 29 054 28 789 32 915 14 984 11 461	38 435 39 669 41 099 42 623 19 159 14 267	49 1 46 8 53 3 51 7 27 9 26 1
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Fomilies Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Femole householder, ne husband present	15 119 12 255 6 973 2 672 12 978 10 695 5 893 2 341 1 695	15 119 12 255 6 973 2 672 12 978 10 695 5 893 2 341 1 695	7 915 6 210 3 201 1 278 6 567 5 242 2 546 1 075	604 515 250 86 539 450 219 71 51	450 352 225 80 382 290 182 73	1 826 1 521 893 347 1 592 1 346 785	2 8 2 5 1 6 2 3 2 1
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonformity householder 65 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Person under 18 years Related children under 18 years	1 205 879 256 6 961 5 919 2 562 51 713 12 022 11 975	1 205 879 256 6 961 5 919 2 562 51 713 12 022 11 975	770 553 170 5 038 4 348 1 961 27 398 5 346 5 328	51 31 15 210 169 45 1 979 458 458	47 36 - 244 198 66 1 609 366 361	181 143 92 42 348 280 165 6 069 1 653 1 653	1 0 6 9 5 2 2 5 5
Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level. Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years. With related children under 5 years.	8 719 7 497 861 5.7 425 467 245 555	8 719 7 497 861 5.7 425 467 245 555	3 794 5 055 460 5.8 234 259 160 289	373 309 27 4.5 - 5 - 27	287 282 38 8.4 27 27 13 24	72 5.0 5.2 61 27 36	1 8 6
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unveloted individuals Nonfomily householder Persens Percent below poverty level. Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years	254 255 140 226 126 162 86 1 673 1 293 775 4 254 8 2 951 938	254 255 140 226 126 162 86 1 673 1 293 775 4 254 8.2 951 938	137 150 87 137 78 92 62 1 156 932 541 2 548 9 3 496	25 12 6 98 5.0 5	13 13 14 14 14 14 - 76 48 19 208 12.9 68 63	24 24 16 39 22 31 11 109 66 67 396 6.5 112	1
Related children 5 to 17 years	574 1 209 1 388 6 191	574 1 209 1 388 6 191	279 749 795 3 570	5 41 42 169	52 30 58 300	138 623	1

able 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

hreshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering			Jackson	city, Madison County			
Area	Troct 1 (pt.)	Troct 2	Troct 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Troct 6	Tract 7
CCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and ever	964 154 209 48 140 176 — 12 59 5 81 44 23 13	2 069 254 366 100 397 295 55 167 11 204 110 52 58	2 123 321 504 94 378 340 14 87 8 201 49 64 63	827 107 100 17 158 148 19 33 101 5 52 24 47 16	246 31 30 8 14 38 - - 55 - 29 35 6	609 102 99 12 113 94 - - 33 7 68 35 21 25	982 95 128 24 127 136 7 16 139 25 151 69 24
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	724 28 24 38 104 138 193 120 41 38 37 344 49 372 \$80 39 375 19 466	1 826 103 161 211 443 287 262 219 77 63 24 781 32 965 1 037 34 125	2 006 79 155 105 568 350 380 242 68 59 27 675 35 215 1 215 36 415	907 60 125 133 195 195 123 47 14 15 21 619 26 275 524 27 557 12 699	125 9 18 9 27 45 7 10 — 24 896 24 290 80 30 517 8 174	661 45 70 53 132 119 113 54 54 21 27 532 33 995 324 40 119 17 373	967 131 142 142 235 109 120 59 21 8 17 141 23 371 500 25 000
NCOME TYPE IN 1989 Heuseholds fifth comings Mean earnings (dollars) fifth Sood Security income Mean Sood Security income (dollars) fifth public assistance income (dollars) Mean public assistance income (dollars)	724 625 42 291 199 9 107 37 2 590	1 826 1 434 34 297 554 7 612 53 2 180	2 006 1 563 33 101 754 9 251 54 1 655	907 577 28 467 397 8 984 57 4 168	125 116 22 503 30 7 612 9	661 448 32 868 284 8 649 12 5 370	967 620 25 873 430 7 477 91 2 004
AEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Femilies (delium) Vifth own children under 18 years (dollars) Vifth own children under 18 years (dollars) Vifth own children under 18 years (dollars) (delium) Vifth own children under 18 years (dollars) Vifth own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 736 49 469 57 002 53 649 28 103 23 850	42 767 38 846 46 386 45 291 20 504 16 963	44 399 36 609 47 680 41 809 21 482 16 782	33 618 28 362 35 709 31 499 17 365 2 530	26 705 27 410 27 880 29 196 6 634 6 634	45 315 41 725 47 499 41 725 38 201	30 224 30 263 33 790 32 408 20 918 17 295
With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 19 years. With related children under 19 years. With related children under 19 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Unrelated children under 5 years. Unrelated children under 5 years. Related children to 10 years. Related children to 10 years. Related children to 10 I years. Related children to 10 I years. Related children to 10 I years. Related children 5 to 17 years.	\$80 497 232 86 \$15 432 201 71 \$1 51 31 15 173 144 45 1 854 426 426 4341 303	1 037 857 411 194 892 759 315 152 145 98 96 42 995 789 311 3 336 666 666 461 621	1 215 942 385 110 1 048 830 301 87 142 87 65 11 833 791 369 4 061 634 622 400 1 027	524 343 162 95 460 299 145 84 60 40 17 11 407 383 195 1873 339 333 225 483	80 68 42 26 55 43 23 17 9 9 9 9 68 45 18 264 46 19 43	324 232 116 74 251 197 103 65 67 35 13 9 354 337 158 1 295 232 232 232 132 345	500 322 173 99 356 240 143 88 129 82 30 11 531 467 205 1 959 286 286 286 190 522
faceme in 1989 Below Poverty Level Femilias Percent below poverty level -touseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Married-couple femilias Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 18 years. Related children under 18 years. Related children under 18 years. Related children 18 years. Related children 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years. Resons 56 years and over Rette of liacoma in 1989 to poverty level. Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	21 3.6 - 5 - 21 - 5 - - - 20 12 6 72 3.9 5 5 5 5	33 3.2 18 33 33 11 11 11 11 22 7 22 22 207 143 68 290 7 6 40 40 7 68	63 5 2 21 38 18 29 7 13 7 34 14 25 11 124 111 71 306 7 6 78 78 34 96	36 6.9 31 29 17 12 12 12 6 6 24 19 17 11 88 78 11 216 11,5 70 70 47 11	9 11.3 9 9 9 9 	13 4.0 6 13 6 53 53 37 78 6.0 55 30 94	34 6.8 28 29 23 25 19 25 19 9 9 4 4 180 160 80 303 15.5 55 55 55 28 88

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Jackson city,	Madison County—C	on.		Remainder of Madiso	n County	
Area	Tract 10	Troct 12	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 17	Tract
CCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Prafessional specially occupations Technicions and related support occupations Administrative support occupations, including derical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Mochine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	133 	110 -7 -7 -14 115 -7 -7 -7 -23 -25 -9	3 826 497 733 204 767 635 71 346 17 285 131 89	741 92 37 21 62 105 6 20 102 6 104 82 77 27	3 104 287 374 149 352 495 29 49 226 65 409 323 204	265 20 14 - 17 45 - 9 42 69 19 21	1 1 1
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less thon \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$35,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$100,000 or more Median (dallars) Median (dollars) Median (dollars) Per capito income (dollars)	195 20 57 30 35 35 35 10 8 - 14 050 16 728 118 17 857 6 943	326 117 97 46 21 35 10 6 591 10 015 67 28 125 7 308	2 399 41 85 110 402 444 566 481 112 158 37 834 46 410 1 897 40 525 16 322	643 26 54 187 169 82 83 30 12 17 672 22 861 445 21 182 9 290	2 106 94 113 190 327 431 506 332 66 47 32 479 35 536 1 826 35 130 12 260	226 	21 8 31 1 4 29 8 11 4
With earnings	195 111 15 339 134 6 101 21 2 205	326 91 19 286 166 4 574 83 2 589	2 399 2 146 43 687 419 8 835 20 4 576	503 503 23 409 225 8 086 35 3 089	2 106 1 834 35 338 549 7 696 163 5 748	226 198 33 423 72 7 852 23 4 638	34 5 1 6 0
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 464 13 451 19 746 14 339 29 181 11 500	21 630 30 000 23 880 30 000 15 012	49 315 44 570 53 546 48 945 28 900 27 695	26 391 28 408 28 428 32 231 14 984 11 461	38 435 39 669 41 099 42 623 19 159 14 267	37 428 39 706 43 051 51 423 25 691 19 652	38 0 32 5 41 1. 34 4.
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989 Familles Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Married-couple familles Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	118 71 59 40 84 55 39 35 34 16 20	67 37 13 - 50 37 13 - 17 -	1 897 1 674 948 331 1 547 1 368 743 283 283 253 178 48	445 347 220 75 377 285 177 68 47 47	1 826 1 521 893 347 1 592 1 346 785 305 181 143 92 42	192 153 102 31 146 121 70 25 29 15	4° 33 16 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Nonfornity householder	101 77 54 425 49 49 23 109	280 259 147 424 13 13 13	606 502 72 6 096 1 558 1 558 1 177 438	244 198 66 1 590 356 351 282 282	348 280 165 6 069 1 653 1 653 1 161 588	61 34 15 651 178 178 138 118	12 13 7 1 52 35 35 26 21
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-ceuple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Unrelated children under 5 years Unrelated children under 5 years Persons Persons Persons Persons Persons Persons Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Rette of income in 1989 to poverty level:	12 10.2 5 5 5 7 	22 32.8 	71 3.7 51 60 18 61 51 50 18 10 - 10 - 43 35 5 5 7 317 5.2 134 1134 116 23	38 8.5 27 27 27 13 24 13 13 14 14 14 76 48 19 208 13.1 68 63 52 30	92 5.0 52 61 27 36 24 16 39 22 31 11 109 66 67 396 6.5 112 112 64	19 9.9 12 12 7 19 - 89 13.7 42 42 42 16	3 8 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	5 129	51 248	95 382	58 300	138 623	67 120	8 24

able 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

hreshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering		Medison (County		Totals for split t	rocts/BNA's in Modisor	County	
Area	Jackson, TN MSA	Tatal	Jackson city :	Troct 1	Troct 11	Troct 14.01	Troct 15	Troct 16.01
LACE OF BIRTH All persons	24 176	24 176	19 711	701	1 632	455	437	1 050
neigh born	24 166	24 166 10	19 701 10	701	1 632	455	437	1 040
ANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Inquistically isolated households	32	32	32	11	8	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and ever	21 958 541 220	21 958 541 220	17 741 368 161	645 46 38	1 532 8 8	437 39	391 15	962 8 8
linguishcally isolated households	32	32	32	ĭĭ	8	-	-	-
CHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	7 566 374	7 566 374	6 239 297	263 20	463 37	118 8	96	348 9
Public school	334 5 824 5 746	334 5 824 5 746	257 4 733 4 687	14 209 209	25 396 396	8 92 80	96 96	9 250 250
Public college	1 368 777	1 368 777	1 209 641	34 15	30 26	18 18	-	89 39
DUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	12 999	12 999	10 248	387	1 012	306	306	586
iss than 9th grade th to 12th grade, no diploma	2 582 3 243	2 582 3 243	1 830 2 710	59 174	238 328	61 72	117 21	586 57 69 184 79 45
gh school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 759	3 643 1 759 377	2 825 1 448 274	75 8	223 108 32	42 59 11	93 34 -	79 45
acheior s degreeraduate or professional degree	340	1 055 340	867 294	53 18	68 15	51 10	26 15	101 51
arcent high school graduate or higher	55.2 10.7	55.2 10.7	55.7 11.3	84.8 18.3	44.1 8.2	56.5 19.9	54.9 13.4	78.5 25.9
EXTILITY hildren ever born per 1,000 warmen 15 to 44 years	1 502	1 502	1 536	1 557	1 756	1 409	978	1 075
ESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	21 958	21 958	17 741	645	1 532	437	391	962
ome house	11 238 10 676	11 238 10 676 6 560	8 570 9 127 5 920	277 341 246	1 125 407 327	368 69 60	214 177	351 611
Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA, PMSA	6 560 1 238 1 387	1 238 1 387	652 1 198	38 49	3 24	9 -	124 53 -	335 7 160
Not in an MSA PMSA	1 491	1 491 44	1 357 44	8 27	53	-	Ξ	160 109 -
OURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	8 750	8 750	7 214	382	444	204	145	534
ar, truck, or van	7 813 6 227 1 586	7 813 6 227 1 586	6 311 4 888 1 423	357 278 79	403 253 150	204 185 19	145 145	516 471 45
ublic transportation	488	488 392	481 386	8 17	16 25	-		18
Varked at home	57 18.5 8 107	57 18.5 8 107	36 17.6 6 756	20.3 340	13.5 428	19.9 191	21.2 118	16.3 474
Central city	7 143 964 643	7 143 964 643	6 050 706 458	304 36 42	406 22 16	167 24 13	101 17 27	408 66 60
ABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persens 16 years and over	16 914 10 135 8 876	16 914 10 135 8 876	13 626 8 332 7 281	460 392 382	1 223 535 435	344 213 204	321 182 145	745 547 534
Percent of civilian labor force	1 222	1 222 12.1	1 014 12.2	_	91 17.3	9 4.2	37 20.3	13 2.4
Females 16 years and ever	9 698 4 859 655	9 698 4 859 655	7 948 3 997 563	282 214 -	731 235 57	184 113	173 74 15	411 270
With own children under 6 years	1 920 1 324	1 920 1 324	1 690 1 149	59 52	116 77	32 19	74 15 34 16	13 61 61
With own children 6 to 17 years only	2 141 1 736 1 909	2 141 1 736 1 909	1 784 1 460 1 611	88 79 66	135 93 108	44 44 38	26 26 15	70 62 93
vot enralled in school Unemployed or not in labor force	342	342 212	315 185	Ξ	25 16	13 13	=	9
Not high school graduate Employed Unemployed	220 69 36	220 69 36	198 69 36	=	14 - -	13	-	9
Not in labor force	115	115	93	~	14	13	-	9
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	10 741	10 741	8 841	408	595	235	200	610
50 to 52 weeks	8 139 5 231	8 139 5 231	6 572 4 151	334 269	413 213	1 69 99	185 154	478 364
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64								
With a mobility or self-care limitation	14 156 1 286 573	14 156 1 286 573	11 606 1 129 493	424 20	848 95 25	278 36 20	239	660 21
With a self-care limitation	1 045	64 1 045	58 928	20	- 82	6 22	-	21
With a work disability	374	1 817 374 1 334	1 496 330 1 086	9 - 9	144 13 116	48 13 35	23 _ 23	13 _ 13
No work disability	12 339 9 468	12 339 9 468	10 110 7 737	415 373	704 469	230 195	216 182	647 531
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	2 580 750	2 580 750	1 865 574	26	366 91	66 13	82 39	79
With a mobility limitation	595 539	595 539	468 408	-	75 86	13 13	39 11	=

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Jackson city, Madiso	on County			
Area	Troct 1 (pt.)	Troct 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Troct 8	Ĭn
LACE OF BIRTH All persons	701	2 125	1 417	3 547	994	725	881	2
oreign born	701	2 125	1 417	3 547	994	725	881	2
ANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH inquistically isolated households	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Persons 5 years and over peck a longuage other than English Do not speck English "very well" linguistically isolated households	645 46 38 11	1 889 80 20 -	1 304 22 8 -	3 162 67 25	909 - - -	649 6 - -	755 - - -	2
CHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	263	736	538	1 146	298	261	233	
reprimary schoolPublic school	20 14	37 28	40 34	47 47	9	8 8	20 20	
ementary ar high schoolPublic school	209 209	601 601	433 433	617 617	253 244	168 168	200 200	
ollegePublic college	34 15	98 56	65 59	482 140	36 30	85 30	13 13	
DUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	387	981	730	1 751	593	324	439	
ess than 9th gradeth to 12th grade, no diploma	59	41 250	74 118	439 520	80 142	38 47	63 133	
igh school graduate (includes equivolency)	174 75	256 208	217 190	340 185	150 96	172 22	193 40	
ssociote degree	8 53	37 157	29 79	28 165	15 101	6 21	10	
raduate or professional degreeercent high school graduate or higher	18 84.8	32 70.3	23 73.7	74 45.2	9 62.6	18 73.8	- 55.4	
rcent bochelar's degree or higher	18.3	19.3	14.0	13.6	18.5	12.0	2.3	
ERTILITY nildren ever born per 1,000 wamen 15 to 44 years	1 557	1 575	1 495	1 417	1 361	1 770	1 627	1
ESIDENCE IN 1985	645	1 889	1 304	3 162	909	440	700	
Persons 5 years and over ame house fferent house in United States	277 341	332 1 557	710 588	1 740 1 422	392 517	649 110 539	755 268 476	1
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	246 38	902 180	435 44	759 61	437 12	239 72	330 16	
Different MSA/PMSA	49 8	220 255	31 78	357 245	20 48	82 146	101	
prood	27	-	.6	-	-	-	29 11	
OURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	382	1 093	637	1 036	432	264	295	
or, truck, or van Drave alone	357 278	1 027 809	625 513	774 579	375 289	223 170	25 6 198	
Carpooledblic transportation	79 .8	218 58	112	195 133	86 33	53	58 9	
her means	17	8	12	106 23	16 8	41	30	
ean travel time to work (minutes)arked in MSA/PMSA of residence	20.3 340	16.7 996	13.4 572	20.9 959	14.6 413	27.2 264	13.7 295	
Central city	304 36	756 240	557 15	899 60 77	360 53	232 32	295	
orked outside MSA/PMSA of residence ABOR FORCE STATUS	42	97	65	//	19	-	-	
Persons 16 years and over	460 392	1 387 1 140	929 699	2 548 1 213	722 511	489 301	582 368	1
EmployedUnemployed	382	1 093 47	644 49	1 045 168	443 68	264 37	295 73	
Percent of civilian labor force Females 16 years and over	282	4.1 827	7.1 564	13.8 1 557	13.3 399	12.3 253	19.8 338	1
nplayedemplayed	214	634 28	401 23	573 93	215 44	141 16	168 46	
th awn children under 6 years	59 52	246 178	130 84	282 127	66 50	63 22	123 80	
ith own children 6 to 17 years only In labor force	88 79	225 225	206 206	260 168	77 57	68 52	52 52	
Persons 16 to 19 years	66	169 16	116 9	325 88	93 10	53	73 49	
Unemplayed or not in labor forceNot high school graduate		10 16	5 9	60 56	6	_	27 29	
EmployedUnemployed	Ξ	6	4 5	6 16	- 6	_	14	
Not in lobor forceORK STATUS IN 1989	~	10	-	34	-	-	15	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	408	1 172	725	1 458	514	376	99/	
sually worked 35 or more hours per week	334 269	905 641	574 393	924 468	403 309	292 206	326 225 143	1
SABILITY	207	041	373	400	307	200	143	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	424	1 387	845	2 099	615	459	503	1
With a mobility or self-care limitation	20	101 43	47 24	222 118	37 15	21 12	31	
tn labor force With a self-care limitation	20	101	30	179	10 37	14	25	
th a work disability	9 -	90 28	81 44	322 83	84 45	41	95 21	
Prevented from working	9 415	62 1 297	28 764	211 1 777	39 531	41 418	74 408	1
In lobor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	373	1 112	641	1 063	447	295	334	1
and over	26	-	78 24	430 159	107 23	30 13	79 37	
With a mobility limitation	-	-	24 14	127 100	6 23	13	37 37 37	

able 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

hreshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

ensus Tract or Block Numbering		Jackson city, Madison	County — Con.		Remainder af Madison County				
Area	Tract 10	Troct 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Troct 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	
LACE OF BIRTH	3 063	1 632	617	746	455	437	1 057	1 364	
reign born	3 063	1 632	617	736 10	455 —	437	1 057	1 36	
ANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH nguistically isolated households	-	8	no.	-	-	_	-		
Persons 5 years and over beat a language other than English Do not speak English "very well" linguistically isolated households	2 686 82 28	1 532 8 8 8	515 9 - -	700 8 8 -	437 39 - -	391 15 - -	1 023 37 22 -	1 277 7: 3:	
CHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and ever enrolled in school	982	463	150	289	118	96	321	44	
eprimary schoolPublic school	48 41	37 25	3	-	8 8	-	22 22	3:	
Public school	786 786	396 396	122 122	222 222	92 80	96 96	266 266	3 3 35 34 5	
Public college	148 134	30 26	25 25	67 23	18 18	Ξ	33 33	5	
DUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Porsons 25 years and ever	1 492	1 012	299	401	306	306	639	79	
ss than 9th grade th to 12th grade, no diploma	306 496	238 328	62 84	48 52	61 72	1 17 21	207 155	22: 17:	
gh school graduate (includes equivalency)	381 184	223 108	116 22	116 45	42 59	93 34	192 42	28. 4.	
sociate degree	48 65	32 68	10 5	23 66	11 51	26	3 19	1 4	
rount high school graduate or higher	12 46.2	15 44.1	51.2	51 75.1	10 56.5	15 54.9	21 43.3	49.	
reent bachelor's degree or higher	5.2	8.2	1.7	29.2	19.9	13.4	6.3	5.	
EXTILITY ildren ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years ESIDENCE IN 1985	1 874	1 756	1 605	933	1 409	978	1 485	1 23	
Persons 5 years and over	2 686 1 390	1 532 1 125	515 223	700 326	437 368	391 214	1 023 712	1 27	
fferent house in United States	1 296 908	407 327	292 192	374 188	69 60	177 124	311 77	82 45 11	
Different MSA/PMSA	121 56	3 24	44 24	7	9 -	53	160 40	30:	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	211	53	32	64	=	=	34 -	Z .	
DURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and ever	1 032	444	137	370	204	145	307	40	
r, truck, or van	888 692	403 253	89 48	352 307	204 185	145 145	300 254	38.	
Carpooledblic transportation	196 95	150	41 46	45	19	-	46 7	4	
her means	44	16 25	2	18	_	-	<u> </u>	2	
on travel time to work (minutes) orked in MSA/PMSA of residence	18.1 999	13.5 428	15.3 128	15.3 323	19.9 191	21.2 118	27.1 281	23. 38	
Central city	891 108 33	406 22 16	119 9 9	265 58 47	167 24 13	101 17 27	184 97 26	31 6 2	
USOR FORCE STATUS	33	10	7	*/	13	2/	20	4	
Persons 16 years and overlabor force	1 936 1 225	1 223 535	417 199	533 376	344 213	321 182	788 368	99 : 50:	
EmployedUnemployed	1 057 168	435 91	135 62	370	204 9	145 37	326 42	41	
Percent of civilian labor force Females 16 years and over	13.7 1 119	17.3 731	31.5 22 9	1.6 298	4.2 184	20.3 173	11.4 42 6	17. 51	
employed	580 7 5	235 57	61 43	190	113	74 15	181 32	21	
ith own children under 6 years	304 226	116 77	62 46	24 24	32 19	74 15 34 16	50 43	4 2	
in labor force	2 7 2 196	135 93	45 20 3 9	24 24 63 55 84	44 44	26 26	84 47	4 2 10 7	
Persons 16 to 19 years	216 61	108 25	12	84	38 13	15	8 5 5	9	
Unemployed or not in labor force Not high school graduate	22 50 39	16 14	10 5	-	13 13	Ξ	5 -		
Unemployed	-		_	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ		
Not in labor force	11	14	5	-	13	-	-		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in	1 251	595	214	440	925	200	425		
sually worked 35 or more hours per week	959 558	413 213	216 158 77	440 319 212	235 169 99	200 185 154	435 340 191	48 40 25	
ISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	1 705	848	30 3	466	278	239	576	79	
With a mobility or self-core limitation	164 79	95 25	92 56	21 -	36 20	Ξ.	49 13	4	
In labor force With a self-care limitation	14 121	82	11 66	21	22		49	2	
th a work disability In labor force	197 43	144 13	110 28	7	48 13	23	68 11	10	
Prevented from working	146 1 508	116 704	69 193	7 459	35 230	23 216	46 508	8. 68:	
In labor force	1 169	469	159	360	195	182	346	48	
fith a mobility or self-care limitation	196 97	366 91	68 22	61 -	13	82 39	189 47	20 :	
With a mobility limitation	88 69	75 86	12 14	_	13 13	39 11	29 42	3	

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subjection of the sample of the sa	To sompling voicesing	Madison Cou	T	surings of symbols, see le		racts/BNA's in Madison	County	
Area	Jackson, TN MSA	Total	Jackson city	Tract 1	Tract 11	Troct 14.01	Tract 15	Troct 16.0
Executive, odministrative, and managerial occupations Executive, odministrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related suppart occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Machine aperators, ossemblers, and inspectors Transpartation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8 876 472 709 322 804 805 36 204 2 028 135 655 1 479 487 740	8 876 472 709 322 804 805 36 204 2 028 135 655 1 479 487 740	7 281 421 579 218 707 690 31 156 1 789 76 507 1 154 370 583	382 10 47 46 54 16 49 57 64 39	435 22 58 10 17 49 - 122 - 15 73 6	204 10 30 21 9 16 - 6 10 16 47 - 7	145 	53 67 45 45 9 9 9 18
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$49,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$100,000 or more Median (dollors) Mean (dollors) Mean (dollors) Per capital income (dollors)	8 394 1 813 1 502 1 101 1 801 1 145 680 296 16 40 13 736 17 916 6 198 16 333 6 356	8 394 1 813 1 502 1 101 1 801 1 145 680 296 16 40 13 736 17 916 6 198 16 333 6 356	6 879 1 555 1 234 932 1 472 879 495 236 16 40 12 972 17 496 5 053 15 741 6 238	241 18 8 - 34 95 77 9 - 30 197 29 914 203 32 721 10 170	618 127 162 105 133 31 38 13 - 9 10 847 15 296 400 13 000 6 066	143 5 29 12 44 11 34 8 - 20 313 22 340 123 20 104 7 395	175 29 33 25 70 18 - - 30 034 20 464 31 757 8 652	30 1 1 5 8 8 8 5 5 35 41. 24 33 53 10 41
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Hovseholds With eamings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public ossistance income Mean public ossistance income (dollars)	8 394 6 180 20 084 2 272 5 454 2 032 2 557	8 394 6 180 20 084 2 272 5 454 2 032 2 557	6 879 5 128 19 494 1 753 5 498 1 684 2 551	241 224 31 277 17 4 208 17 761	618 380 16 962 275 5 730 223 3 103	143 112 22 419 49 5 858 22 2 148	175 104 29 472 78 4 370 27 1 441	30 28 33 99 5 7 28 2 3 78
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Formilles (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple familles (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 886 19 342 28 066 30 692 11 888 10 379	19 886 19 342 28 066 30 692 11 888 10 379	19 345 18 391 28 858 30 310 11 508 10 343	32 273 32 529 35 897 38 202 21 184 21 184	18 513 22 229 27 525 42 697 12 185 12 518	22 252 31 015 21 723 31 015 5 220	26 759 29 437 27 375 33 894 23 303 13 000	35 959 38 56 40 069 41 011 18 52: 13 150
All Income Levels In 1989 Familles Householder warked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Married-couple familles Householder warked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated children under 5 years Unrelated children under 5 years Vith related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	6 198 4 208 4 297 1 811 2 955 2 241 1 809 818 2 966 1 814 2 359 9 48 2 723 2 196 8 130 8 0992 5 888 2 580	6 198 4 208 4 297 1 811 2 955 2 241 1 809 818 2 966 1 814 2 359 948 2 723 2 196 855 23 470 8 130 8 092 5 888 2 580	5 053 3 481 3 652 1 610 2 235 1 726 1 392 694 2 634 1 669 2 168 871 2 279 1 826 637 19 062 6 824 6 800 4 844 1 865	203 194 150 55 153 153 100 55 50 41 50 38 38 17 701 272 272 272 272 272	400 176 257 106 165 74 80 44 235 102 177 62 251 218 119 1 632 480 480 380 366	123 75 58 18 105 67 58 18 10 20 20 - 455 118 118 118 1100 66	124 104 75 41 79 59 59 25 33 33 16 16 16 51 51 51 51 51 85 82	244 2 II 16. 7: 18: 17: 12: 5: 4: 2: 3 II 10: 5: 5: 99: 33: 33: 24: 75
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Familles Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple familles Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 19 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years Percan below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 19 years Resons below 00 percent of poverty level Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	2 178 35.1 1 009 1 778 950 419 108 233 170 1 664 862 1 483 758 1 289 1 045 549 8 583 36.6 3 677 3 652 2 410 1 048	2 178 35.1 1 009 1 778 950 419 108 233 170 1 664 862 2 1 483 758 1 289 1 045 549 8 583 36.6 3 677 3 652 2 410 1 048 4 030 10 426	1 867 36.9 921 1 594 878 269 66 171 144 1 525 834 1 377 712 1 078 877 411 7 248 38.0 3 228 3 217 2 068 730	9 4.4 - 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 24 3.4 6 6 6 9	136 34.0 31 106 55 14 - 7 7 122 31 99 48 143 126 70 647 39.6 253 205 1114	40 32.5 8 19 11 30 8 19 11 10 	11 8.9 	23 9 3 14 14 17

ble 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

reshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering Area				Jackson city, Modis				
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Troct 4	Troct 5	Troct 6	Troct 7	Troct 8	Troct 9
CUPATION Employed persons 16 years and ever eartive, administrative, and managerial occupations infessional specialty occupations invisions and related support occupations les occupations ministrative support occupations, including derical varie household occupations précrive service occupations précrive service occupations prise occupations, except protective and household mining, forestry, and fishing occupations social production, craft, and repair occupations schine operators, assemblers, and inspectors insportation and material moving occupations indiers, equipment deaners, helpers, and laborers	382 10 47 46 54 16 49 57 64 39	1 093 99 112 28 97 94 47 237 76 149 66 88	644 26 100 29 75 82 - 13 88 6 21 139 30 35	1 045 57 83 11 140 98 5 25 336 9 72 117 60 32	443 8 16 8 25 54 11 113 7 21 96 30 43	264 - 9 9 35 19 - 16 71 - 25 29 14 37	295 8 21 21 20 26 78 - 7 58 10 46	838 44 39 39 107 79 - 167 8 58 153 41 103
COME IN 1989 Households Sa than \$5,000	241 18 8 - 34 95 77 9 - 30 197 29 914 203 32 721 10 170	762 67 113 100 273 139 17 30 11 12 17 628 21 350 575 17 058 7 696	478 60 83 51 78 77 71 58 22 059 24 872 429 23 250 8 502	1 228 400 276 164 218 106 39 20 5 8 336 12 635 857 9 574 4 553	353 43 40 83 95 38 44 10 17 917 19 579 281 19 556 7 281	268 61 60 50 42 10 39 6 - 10 793 15 521 166 10 481 6 046	312 133 45 48 49 9 11 7 10 6 950 15 275 7 582 5 437	975 219 200 156 201 160 39 - - 11 631 4 871 653 17 232 5 443
Heusabelds The emings Mean earnings (dollars) Th Social Security income Hean Social Security income (dollars) The public assistance income (dollars) Mean public assistance income (dollars)	241 224 31 277 17 4 208 17 761	762 730 20 977 58 6 492 101 2 271	478 426 25 925 79 4 925 71 2 991	1 228 762 14 034 423 5 459 397 2 420	353 287 19 946 101 6 473 62 3 127	268 224 17 030 41 3 286 42 3 140	312 177 22 604 53 4 530 115 3 214	975 639 17 012 367 5 394 237 2 746
VEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Femilias (dellars) in own children under 18 years (dollars) in own children under 18 years (dollars) in own children under 18 years (dollars) femilias (dellars) in own children under 18 years (dollars) in own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 273 32 529 35 897 38 202 21 184 21 184	22 432 19 160 32 419 27 865 13 652 12 511	25 774 26 045 37 787 42 356 11 401 11 179	14 365 9 466 22 450 19 490 9 164 6 969	21 448 21 022 27 770 26 247 14 304 12 382	15 664 15 269 27 664 31 407 11 307 8 758	11 563 7 177 18 769 6 609 8 541 7 319	17 918 18 905 22 778 22 858 13 468 15 202
Ul income Levels in 1989 Families ouseholder worked in 1989 fith related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 18 years. Unavioral individuals for whom poverty status is determined to the confamily householder. 5 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined resons under 18 years. Related children under 18 years. Related children inder 18 years.	203 194 150 55 153 153 100 55 50 41 50 	575 533 499 244 269 252 208 150 306 281 291 94 238 187 - 2 116 838 830 594	429 351 330 90 233 194 152 54 183 150 171 36 68 49 6 1 417 531 418 78	857 455 560 294 309 171 119 55 516 273 427 233 417 371 155 3 146 1 069 684 430	281 201 196 79 146 128 101 46 119 66 79 26 101 72 24 994 322 317 232 107	166 126 138 600 39 31 30 8 111 87 100 44 127 102 9 671 262 262 186 30	220 117 166 98 65 38 41 30 155 79 125 68 121 92 54 881 330 204 79	653 409 425 145 316 219 213 98 327 190 212 47 364 322 153 2 660 856 856 663 394
Femilies Femilies Percent below poverty level touseholder worked in 1989 With related châldren under 18 years With related châldren under 5 years Married-asepte femilies touseholder worked in 1989 With related châldren under 18 years With related châldren under 18 years With related châldren under 18 years With related châldren under 5 years Female householder, no husband present touseholder worked in 1989 With related châldren under 18 years With related châldren under 5 years Unrelated châldren under 5 years Unrelated châldren under 5 years Unrelated châldren under 5 years Persens Persens Persens Persens Related châldren under 18 years Related châldren under 18 years Related châldren 5 to 17 years Persons 5 years and over Restree of income in 1989 to poverty level:	9 4.4 - 9 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 9 9 9 24 3.4 6 6 6 6	149 25.9 142 149 81 16 9 16 133 133 65 51 39 - 633 29.9 340 340 236	126 29.4 84 113 38 15 8 8 8 105 76 105 30 27 17 6 329 23.2 139 139 88 35	451 52.6 189 383 234 72 5 21 16 365 178 348 212 218 195 76 1 695 53.9 775 775 462 171	54 19.2 20 36 15 12 4 4 4 4 4 4 22 16 32 11 26 26 26 16 224 22.5 113 113 113 87	86 51.8 46 73 42 8 8 8 8 70 46 65 34 38 38 9 291 43.4 139 139 139 83 17	146 66.4 43 123 88 38 11 30 108 32 93 58 66 56 40 548 62.2 257 257	229 35.1 98 168 74 60 111 51 33 169 87 117 41 219 200 1111 1004 37.7 337 337 243 189
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	24 32	158 804	139 423	961 2 050	106 292	173 378	247 656	245 1 088

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Oato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Jackson city, Madison (County — Con.		Remainder of Madison County				
Area	Troct 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Troct 17	Tract	
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations selections and related support occupations soles occupations Administrative support occupations, including derical selections occupations and related support occupations, including derical selections.	1 057 27 32 31 63 72	435 22 58 10 17 49	135 28 - - 8 7	370 51 41 23 41 38	204 10 30 21 9	145 - 15 28 - 32	326 19 4 23 19 5		
rotective service occupations service occupations, except protective and household orming, forestry, and fishing occupations recision production, craft, and repair occupations country of the protection of the protection of the protection of material moving occupations for any occupation ond material moving occupations for all of the protections and for the protection of the p	21 325 17 117 181 94 62	122 - 15 73 6 63	51 18 6 17 -	7 71 4 20 58 8	6 10 16 47 - 7 32	16 17 - - 37 -	54 31 15 93 36 27	1	
NCOME IN 1989 Households	984 258 167 127 224 128 62 18	618 127 162 105 133 31 38 13	258 139 50 9 40 111 9	191 7 10 	143 5 29 12 44 11 34 8 -	175 29 33 25 - 70 18 - -	367 65 75 52 107 23 34 11	•	
Vedion (dollars) Avean (dollors) Familles Vedian income (dollars) Per capito income (dollars)	11 841 15 163 808 11 958 4 937	10 847 15 296 400 13 000 6 066	5 000– 10 182 148 5 704 4 776	33 906 37 706 170 33 750 9 879	20 313 22 340 123 20 104 7 395	30 034 20 464 124 31 757 8 652	14 375 17 026 250 15 804 5 801	14 5 19 2 3 16 2 6 1	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security incame Mean Social Security incame Mean Social Security incame (dollars) With public ossistonce income Mean public ossistonce income (dollars)	984 767 16 487 179 5 231 300 2 110	618 380 16 962 275 5 730 223 3 103	258 154 13 082 81 4 832 81 1 196	191 182 34 337 48 8 467 7 4 584	143 112 22 419 49 5 858 22 2 148	175 104 29 472 78 4 370 27 1 441	367 252 17 849 159 5 393 113 2 705	4 2 22 1 1: 5 7: 10 2 7;	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE formilles (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple familles (dollars) With avn children under 18 years (dollars) (dollars) (dollars)	15 399 13 853 25 615 27 061 9 965 7 583	18 513 22 229 27 525 42 697 12 185 12 518	10 217 10 823 17 984 19 911 7 340 8 578	37 841 37 433 39 174 37 910 27 684 21 100	22 252 31 015 21 723 31 015 5 220	26 759 29 437 27 375 33 894 23 303	20 069 21 873 23 292 23 766	21 10 23 64 23 4 32 64	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	/ 303	12 310	6 3/6	21 100	-	13 000	19 270	7 47	
All Income Levels in 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years. Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years.	808 557 609 289 278 232 185 80 448 287 392 193	400 176 257 106 165 74 80 44 235 102 177 62	148 92 111 67 40 31 21 17 108 61 90 50	170 158 121 36 131 122 82 18 24 21 24	123 75 58 18 105 67 58 18 10 	124 104 75 41 79 59 59 25 33 33 16 16	250 153 148 38 135 101 78 16 95 46 62 22	34 22: 24 23 23 15 11 1 10 4 4 6 2	
determined	262 176 54 3 028 1 238 1 227 850 196	251 218 119 1 632 480 480 380 366	124 110 46 565 214 214 112 68	57 21 - 696 240 240 194 61	20 20 - 455 118 118 100 66	51 51 51 437 131 131 85 82	139 117 84 992 264 264 230 189	8 6 3 1 36 44 44 44 25 20	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Familles Percent below poverty level	374 46.3 208 345 195 30 14 22 22 29	136 34.0 31 106 55 14 7 7	92 62.2 45 74 41 4 4 4	7 4.1 7 7 7 7 - - - - 7	40 32.5 8 19 11 30 8 8 19 11	11 8.9 - - 11 - -	57 22.8 24 43 18 29 16 15 4	12 34 3 7 3 6 1 2	
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unerstared individuals Nonfamily householder 55 years and over Persons Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	179 291 157 116 74 45 1 351 44.6 675 664	31 99 48 143 126 70 647 39,6 253 253 253	41 70 41 74 74 29 367 65.0 165 165	7 7 7 7 36 - - 51 7.3 8 8	- - - 145 31.9 34 34 23	35 35 35 45 14.9	8 24 14 63 55 43 296 29.8 85 85 68	1 4 2 4 3 1 54 39 1 21, 21,	
Persons 65 years and over	79 832 1 598	290 844	32 239 421	- 51 51	16 41 170	53 6 92	66 97 461	9: 19. 63-	

oble 24.	was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]
THE GDOVE TODAY	was crisined because more work no quantity areas j
	Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 was amitted because there were no qualifying areas]
	Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 was amitted because there were no qualifying areas)
	Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 was amitted because there were no qualifying areas]
	Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 was omitted because there were no qualifying areas)
	Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 was arritted because there were no qualifying areas)
	Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 was omitted because there were no qualifying areas)
Table 21	Occupation Income in 1989 and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Not of Hispanic Origin Possens. 1990

[The above table was amitted because there were no qualifying areas]

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Madison	County			Totals for split	trocts/BNA's in M	ladison County		-
Area	Jackson, TN MSA	Total	Jacksan city	Tract 1	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15	Tract 16
All housing units	31 809	31 809	20 739	1 003	733	2 572	882	759	2 458	4 2
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT 1989 to March 1990	559	559	220	5		22	0	,		11.9
1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 ar earlier	3 182 3 338 8 792 5 201 4 519 2 854 3 364	3 182 3 338 8 792 5 201 4 519 2 854 3 364	229 1 119 1 825 5 340 3 618 3 583 2 282 2 743	43 75 456 197 146 45 36	165 97 110 234 127	22 160 78 593 500 505 374 340	8 52 90 252 208 127 83 62	6 139 61 247 151 49 73 33	91 469 419 772 296 136 120	1 1 8 1 2 4
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	234 2 692 10 403 14 125 3 585 770	234 2 692 10 403 14 125 3 585 770	189 2 374 7 382 8 030 2 314 450	31 188 593 151 40	68 339 227 96 3	16 212 872 1 239 210 23	6 29 323 434 80 10	7 182 473 78 19	33 556 1 574 261 34	1 1 2 1 6 1
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS	1.0	1.0								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	140 144 10	140 144 10	112 141 10	Ξ	=	=	=	-	=	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										1.0
Complete kitchen facilities	31 566 26 781 21 647 256 92 130 29 609	31 566 26 781 21 647 256 92 130 29 609	20 633 20 627 20 197 45 17 13	1 003 979 868 5 5 -	733 733 725 - - - - 648	2 557 2 334 1 980 37 6 29 2 402	882 467 101 - - - 824	759 673 35 - - - 719	2 442 1 546 256 30 16 6	4 l' 3 9 3 2
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	15 282 1 938 10 064 260 2 046 19	15 282 1 938 10 064 260 2 046 19	13 166 171 5 514 51 290 14	479 26 427 - 32 -	507 132 - 9	1 613 101 546 27 115	288 64 309 6 157	222 77 287 26 102 5	351 450 1 108 51 365	2 1 1 8 4
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	3 862 9 803 10 994 4 950 1.6	3 862 9 803 10 994 4 950 1.6	3 137 7 319 6 408 2 342 1.5	15 327 448 174 1.9	305 258 46 39 .8	202 608 1 091 501 1.9	65 246 329 184 1.8	19 213 333 154 2.0	145 483 1 019 678 2.0	1 15 2 04 74 1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										1
Owner-occupied housing units	19 359 1 938 5 262 2 748 4 882 4 529 10 250 4 625 3 506 999 700 420	19 359 1 938 5 262 2 748 4 882 4 529 10 250 4 625 3 506 999 700 420	10 738 973 2 599 1 650 2 657 2 859 8 468 3 810 2 954 842 549 313	712 74 151 101 233 153 252 149 87 12 4	286 9 18 - 46 213 362 111 80 38 76 57	1 832 74 456 262 406 634 570 244 170 32 67 57	612 16 144 106 172 174 212 98 79 27 8	620 58 197 39 196 130 99 54 26 —	2 081 277 689 236 528 351 244 106 86 11 18	2 77 45 1 15 47 1 42 22 1 24 70 50
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and aver	1 618 7 394 5 658 130 196 1 778 29 387 28 782 605 222 222	1 618 7 394 5 658 130 196 1 778 29 387 28 782 605 222 222	1 340 5 201 3 749 7 1 32 1 347 19 176 18 794 382 30 30	17 233 207 — — 10 959 954 5 5	64 320 213 — 179 648 603 45 —	96 767 684 29 20 148 2 367 2 349 18 35 35	15 228 219 - 19 824 793 31 -	148 122 - 19 719 719 - -	18 417 378 14 112 2 303 2 279 24 22 22	3 35 (33 2 4 01 3 99 2
1.01 or more persons per room Mean household Income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	35 829 18 375 5 561 2 102 3 459	35 829 18 375 5 561 2 102 3 459	35 119 17 700 4 243 1 226 3 017	52 574 27 502 67 33 34	19 956 10 629 294 98 196	28 762 20 135 323 189 134	24 019 21 843 127 84 43	36 238 21 564 40 30 10	35 472 27 015 203 157 46	49 36 30 78 20 9

able 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

are based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/BN County—Co				Joc	kson city, Modis	on County		
Area	Troct 16.02	Troct 19	Troct 1 (pt.)	Troct 2		Troct 3	Troct 4	Tract 5	Troct 6
All housing units	. 1 527	1 573	949	2 796		2 313	1 460	1 479	1 104
AR STRUCTURE BUILT									
89 to March 1990 85 to 1988	. 62 395	23 209	5 43	57 181		10 128	10 36	20 21	_
80 to 1984	. 522	207 600 218	69 456	839 1 218 418		51 371 770	129 459 321	27 441	41)12
60 to 1969 50 to 1959 40 to 1949	. 94	137	197 122 31	74 9		561 302	281 122	161 508 161	95 274 267
39 or earlier	. 38	101	26	-		120	102	140	315
DROOMS bedroom	_	_	_	30		_		9	
pedroom	13 240	34 430 991	8 170	399 1 166		310 722 947	95 522	116 566	100 516
pedrooms	. 689 470	78	580 151	837 307		250	744 87 12	586 191	294 159
r more bedrooms NDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS	. 115	40	40	57		84	12	11	35
mer-occupied condominium housing units	. 28	-	_	10		13	74	_	_
ther-occupied condominium housing units	3 -	-	=	66 -		Ξ	74 24 7	9 -	Ξ
LECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
mplete kitchen facilities urce of water, public system or private company	. 514	1 570 1 146	949 925	2 796 2 784		2 313 2 313	1 460 1 460	1 464 1 473	1 104 1 104
rage disposal, public sewer ung complete plumbing facilities	. 59 9	94	850 5	2 785		2 313	1 448	1 464 7	1 100
owner-occupied housing units	-	=	5 -	=				7	=
Occupied housing units	. 1 451	1 484	910	2 666		2 193	1 388	1 325	1 001
use heating fuel 17 yos	326	101	458	1 099		1 698	865	968	877
rticity	. 210	277 687 36	9	64 1 458		477	496	23 319	118
oil, kerosene, etc.	. 41 76	36 383	32	45		18	23	10	6
fuel used	-	-	-	-		-	-	5	_
¢	. 105	43	15 297	277		148 897	1 <u>11</u>	533	165
	. 145 739	387 570 484	297 424 174	1 158 912 319		906 242	625 534 118	452 246	430 341
wides per household	462 2.2	2.1	1.9	1.5		1.6	1.5	94 .9	65 1.3
AR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-eccupied housing units 39 to March 1990 35 to 1988	. 185	1 272 121 331 203	700 74 151	1 069 147 375		1 320 153 271	874 57 223	5 92 34 61	644 38 139 120
00 to 1984	182 347	203	95 227	156 252		139 277	188 181	66 163	139 120 96
9 or earlier	117 104	232 212	153 210	139 1 597		480 873	225 514	268 7 23	251 357
15 to 1988	54 5 27	67 89 31	114 80 12	843 582 143		416 297 86	241 172 56	223 303 104	119 157 53 12
10 to 1984 10 to 1979 19 or earlier		16	4 -	29		51 23	31 14	64 39	12 16
LECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
telephone in unit	1	47	7	166		101	69	230	44
seholder 65 years and over	. 234	275 219	216 207	498 227		754 652	395 319	382 281	351 286
adung complete plumbing facilities	. 3	7 36	10	108		- 89	7 50	6 163	- 6 73
nplete plumbing facilities	1 442	1 484 1 459	905 900	2 666 2 606		2 193 2 193	1 388 1 369	1 318 1 281	1 001 987
1 01 or more persons per room	24	25	5 5	60			19	37 7	14
00 or less persons per room	. 9	=	5 -	-		Ξ		7 -	Ξ
on household income in 1989: Dwner-occupied housing units (dollars)		33 687	52 874	44 546		40 220	29 399	16 379	35 367
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) usehold income in 1989 below poverty level	. 157	17 249 185 121	29 410 50 33	20 249 370 28		22 096 198 91	17 930 261 76	10 632 661	17 647 159
Inter-occupied housing units		64	33 17	342		107	76 185	176 485	87 72

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Jo	ockson city, Madisc	on County—Con.			
Area	Tract 7	Troct 8	Troct 9	Tract 10	Troct 11 (pt.)	Troct 12	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14.01 (
All housing units	1 501	540	1 226	1 249	733	619	2 056	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984	19 26 40	Ξ.	19	15	=	=	9 119 48	
1970 to 1979	109 138	55 108	92 287	263 273	165 97	165 23	468 363	
1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	301 332 536	157 16 204	220 218 390	302 169 227	110 234 127	138 82 211	414 321 314	
BEDROOMS	300	247	3,0	447	127	211	314	
No bedroom	24 372	17 107	15 204	7 56	- 68	48 289	16 173	
2 bedrooms3 bedrooms	549 369	154 192	514 378	672 415	339 227	186 44	719 970	
4 bedrooms 5 or more bedrooms	136 51	49 21	92 23	95 4	96 3	52 -	155 23	
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vacant condominium housing units	13	Ξ	=	13	Ξ.	=	-	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilitiesSource of water, public system or private company	1 486 1 501	524 540	1 189 1 226	1 237 1 249	733 733	619 619	2 056 2 028	
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 493	531 16	1 203 17	1 238	725	611	1 951	
Owner-occupied housing units	-	8	5 5		-			
Occupied housing units	1 280	453	1 109	1 174	648	546	1 914	
Utility gas	1 135	396	924	915	507	312	1 478	
Bottled, tonk, or LP gas	12 126	9 48	19 149	253	132	208	7 359	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etcAll other fuelsNo fuel usedNo fuel used	7	=	17	6	9	11 6 9	20 50	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	238 664	153 200	341 439	357 445	305 258	296 226	148 491	
2	287 91	77 23	183 146	262 110	46 39	24	914 361	
Vehicles per householdYEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	.8	.5	1.9	
Owner-occupied housing units	538	126	599	620	286	100	1 420	
1989 to Morch 1990	51 106	- - 9	15 78	40 115	9 18	19 4	56 356	
1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	50 124 207	55 62	80 317 109	112 239 114	46 213	17 30 30	216 307 485	
Renter-occupied housing units	742 371	327 111	510 174	554 293	362 111	446 193	494 206	
1985 to 1988	200 83 50	139 60 —	164 53 96	157 58 29	80 38 76	141 48 42	161 32 54	
1969 or earlier	38	17	23	Ĩź	57	22	41	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	142	58	97	147	44	122	Q.E	
No telephone in unit	459	136	411	226	64 320	123 216	85 585	
Owner-occupied housing units Lacking complete plumbing facilities No telephone in unit	281	86 - 4	231 - 34	171 - 5	213	28 	531	
No vehicle available	111	64 445	185 1 099	65 1 174	179 648	126 546	102 1 914	
1.00 or less persons per room	1 245 35	445	1 048 51	1 093	603 45	529 17	1 904	
1.00 or less persons per room	=	8 8	10 10	Ξ	Ξ.	_	_	
1,01 or more persons per room Mean household income in 1989:	24 505	21.242	17 001	20 224	10.054	-	-	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level	26 525 16 739 329	21 348 11 328 240	17 031 11 823 505	20 234 9 779 491	19 956 10 629 294	22 018 6 471 338	29 379 21 393 227	56 0
Owner-occupied housing units	57 272	38 202	200 305	122 369	98 196	20 318	131 96	

able 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

lata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering		Jackson	city, Modison County	—Con.				Remainder of Madison County			
Area	Tract 14 02 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02	(pt.)	Tract 1	9 (pt.)	Troct 1 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	
All housing units	12	-	2 670		-		23	54	-	516	
EAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
99 to March 1990	-	-	99		-		-	-	-	13	
785 to 1988	-		531 581		_			6	Ξ.	30	
700 to 1979	7	-	949 345		_		17	Ξ	Ξ.	12: 13:	
50 to 1959	5	_	121 13		_		-	24 14		1; 44 30 12: 13: 9: 5: 20	
DROOMS	-	_	31		-		-	10	-	26	
	_	_	23		_						
bedroom	- 7	-	77 574		_			23 18	Ξ.	39 15: 26' 5:	
edrooms	, ,	-	1 427		_		6	13	Ī	26	
redrooms		Ξ.	483 86		_		- 11	=	_	5	
ONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS											
vier-occupied condominium housing units	-	_	15 16		_		-	1	_		
cont condominum housing units	-	-	3		-		-	-	_		
LECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS mplete kitchen facilities	12	•	2 659		_		23	54		50	
wage disposal, public system or private company	-	-	2 654 2 468		-		18	54 18	-	50 30 2 3	
lung complete plumbing facilities	-	-	2 400		-		-	-		3	
owner-occupied housing units	=	Ξ.	Ξ.		_		-	Ξ.	_	2	
Occupied housing units	5	-	2 562		-		23	54	-	48	
OUSE HEATING FUEL											
rty gas	5 -	_	1 506 24		_		23	21 17	_	13 9	
oil, kerosene. etc.	-	_	951 14		-		-	16	-	18	
other fuels	=	_	67		-		-	-	Ξ.	6	
HICLES AVAILABLE											
*	- 5	_	41 732		_		-	30	-	5	
		-	1 240 549		-		12 11	24	Ξ.	17	
r more	1.0	=	2.0		=		2.5	1.4	-	14 1.	
AR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-accepted housing units	5 -		1 822 274		Ξ		23	12		41	
15 to 1988 10 to 1984	-	_	702 390		_		12	-		10	
70 to 1979	- 5	_	338 118		_		5	6		9	
Renter-eccepted housing units	=	_	7 40 386		Ξ		-	42 35		14 7 3	
15 to 1988	-	_	321 16		-		-	7	-		
70 to 1979	E .	=	11		Ξ		_	Ξ.	Ξ.	1	
ECTED CHARACTERISTICS		_	Ů					-	-	1	
felephone in unit	_	_	7		-		_	10	_	1	
seholder 65 years and over	5	-	247		-		-	17	-	18	
Numer-occupied housing unitsadding complete plumbing facilities	-	_	231		-		-		_	15	
to vehicle available	-	=	22		_		-	Ξ	Ξ	4	
nplete plumbing facilities	5 5	-	2 562 2 554		-		23	54	-	45	
00 or less persons per room	-	=	2 554 8		-		23	54 -	_	44	
.00 or less persons per room	-		_		_		-	=	-	3	
on household income in 1989:		-	-		-		-	-	-		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)		-	49 719 31 611		-	5	52 919	35 077 17 960	-	26 63	
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	-	-	120		-		-	17 760	Ξ.	11 96	
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	69 51				-	17	-	5	

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder of Mad	fison County—Con.			
Area	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19 (s
All housing units	873	747	2 458	1 537	1 527	694	1 114	1.5
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to Morch 1990	8 52 90 252 199 127 83 62	6 139 61 247 144 49 68 33	91 469 419 772 296 136 120 155	117 638 263 275 121 73 44	62 395 232 522 151 94 33 38	25 73 257 137 94 42 66	10 95 132 419 186 111 37	93,44
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	6 29 323 425 80 10	- 7 175 468 78 19	33 556 1 574 261 34	24 37 548 753 134 41	13 240 689 470 115	57 209 342 48 38	15 46 375 577 78 23	4 9 8
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	=	=	=	=	28 3 -	-	-	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen (ocitities Source of woter, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sever Lacking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units	873 467 101 - - - 815	747 673 30 - - - 714	2 442 1 546 256 30 16 6	1 537 1 343 782 - - - 1 454	1 527 514 59 9 9 -	632 42 21 74 15 59	1 073 81 72 61 29 23	1 5 1 1
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gos	288 64 300 6 157	217 77 287 26 102 5	351 450 1 108 51 365	613 51 746 6 38	326 210 798 41 76	51 185 109 25 251	36 342 312 11 319	2 6 3
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	56 246 329 184 1.8	19 208 333 154 2.0	145 483 1 019 678 2.0	51 419 808 176 1.8	105 145 739 462 2.2	99 156 281 85 1.7	153 293 318 256 1.8	3 5 4 4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1989 re orlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	612 16 144 106 172 174 203 89 79 27 8	615 58 197 39 196 125 99 54 26 -	2 081 277 689 236 528 351 244 106 86 11 18 23	953 184 488 87 87 107 501 317 184 - -	1 347 185 516 182 347 117 104 54 5 27 6	475 43 67 51 131 183 146 24 17 15 57	865 69 131 154 279 232 155 31 50 46 14	1 2 1 3 1 2 2
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	15 228 219 - 19 815 784 31 - -	- 143 117 - 19 714 - - -	18 417 378 14 - 112 2 303 2 279 24 22 22	24 103 103 - 6 1 454 1 436 18 - -	17 251 234 9 3 57 1 442 1 418 24 9	77 242 181 45 34 71 547 527 20 74 74	59 335 305 26 20 65 968 895 73 52 52	2 2 1 4 1 4
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Hausehold income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	24 019 20 326 127 84 43	36 397 21 564 40 30 10	35 472 27 015 203 157 46	48 691 29 573 86 28 58	51 230 18 537 157 113 44	27 070 13 723 165 125 40	28 093 9 936 242 160 82	33 31 17 2, 11 11

able 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Modison	County			Totals for split	tracts/BNA's in A	Addison County		
Area	Jockson, TN MSA	Total	Jackson city	Troct 1	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 14 01	Troct 14.02	Troct 15	Tract 16.01
Specified ewner-occupied housing units	16 101	16 101	9 958	669	273	1 626	444	510	1 443	2 563
ELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	10 203	10 203	5 937	448	81	898	237	372	1 113	2 051
ess than \$300	. 880 1 457	880 1 457	491 932	10 63	29 32	92 133	32 54	28 29	70 159	82 108
400 to \$499	. 1 667	1 667 1 626	1 053 1 022	32 93	13	138 197	78 27	42 89	202 207	140 221
600 to \$799	2 450	2 450	1 365	170	-	187	37	121	336	754
800 to \$999	. 718	1 148 718	568 383	47 26	7	103 39	9 -	58 5	120 19	410 273
1 500 to \$1 999	. 171	171 86	80	7	_	9 _	_	_	_	24 39
ledian (dollars) Net mertgaged	. 567	567 5 898	550 4 021	620 221	368 1 92	544 7 28	453 20 7	597 138	549 330	71 <i>6</i> 512
tas than \$100	518	518	332	9	42 108	49 452	21 119	118	36	24
00 to \$199	. 1 759	3 160 1 759	1 986 1 341	87 78	22	209	56	14	230 49	18- 23:
300 to \$399	. 70	336 70	285 50	42 5	12 8	18	5	6 -	15	3: 2
500 or more		55 179	27 186	217	145	171	166	156	165	15 216
OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ass than \$20,000		5 123	3 479	109	183	644	243	85	351	312
Less than 20 percent	. 1 817	1 817 564	1 132	37	92	331 86	111	52 19	139 29	89
20 to 24 percent	402	402	213	12	25	34 17	35	-	74	4
30 to 34 percent	. 1 838	344 1 838	221 1 408	6 42	16 41	147	10 59	8 6	30 59	2: 11c
Not computed	158 26.3	158 26.3	105 28.6	7 28.8	9 19.4	29 19.3	21.9	15.2	20 24.6	3° 28.6
20,000 to \$34,999	. 4 302	4 302 2 356	2 734 1 604	180 101	28 19	492 262	111 64	123 50	414 195	66
20 to 24 percent	. 809	809	499	25 24	9	113 73	20	31	73	9
25 to 29 percent	. 235	646 235	142	18	_	11	11 7	31 11	105 15	149
35 percent or more		256 —	149	12	_	33	9 -	_	26	119
Median	. 18.6	18.6 3 131	17.5 1 713	18.1 203	11.9 43	19.2 235	18.6 64	21.9 176	20.8 376	24.9 746
Less than 20 percent	2 141	2 141 701	1 220 350	123 56	43	155 65	43 21	130 18	257 92	378 273
25 to 29 percent	. 185	185	90	24	Ξ.	15	-	28	21	58
30 to 34 percent		45 59	19 34	_		_	_	_	6	14 23
Not computed		16.4	15.4	17.9	10.0-	16.5	15.8	15.4	16.7	19.9
50 000 or more	3 545	3 545 3 100	2 032 1 856	177 171	19 19	255 232	26 26	126 122	302 286	838 715
20 to 24 percent	300	300 76	122	··· <u>-</u>	-	18	-	4	16	iis
25 to 29 percent	. 38	38	18	-	_	-	_	_	_	
35 percent or more	. 6	25 6	8 6	6	-	_	_	_	_	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 966	11.9 9 966	10.9 8 371	10.0- 252	10.0- 334	11.4 5 54	10.0 – 195	12.9 84	12.4 216	14.2 1 200
PROSS RENT			522		,	10				
ass than \$100	. 1 338	596 1 338	533 1 275	_	114	13 37	10 9	Ξ	6	
300 to \$399		1 871 2 622	1 447 2 307	17 68	98 71	135 213	59 71	10 29	56 29	64 219
400 to \$499	. 1 869	1 869 697	1 583 543	81 51	26	49 38	17 20	- 6	38	53: 20:
600 to \$749	299	299 95	195	26	5	10	-	20	37	11:
.750 to \$999	. 30	30	15	-		_	_	-	- 13	4
lo cash rent		549 336	396 332	445	14 234	59 323	9 314	19 359	37 3 73	26 45
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS										
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ass than \$10,000	3 616	3 616	3 198	34	179	110	35	10	35	100
Less than 20 percent	183	183 227	178 218		6	_	_	Ξ	_	:
25 to 29 percent	. 343	343 295	308 282	_	15 45	_	9		13	•
35 percent or more	2 066	2 066	1 804	30	97	91 19	26	_	10	10
Not computed	. 45.4	502 45.4	408	50.0+	16 39.8	48.7	49.4	10	12 34.4	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent		2 583 519	2 232 403	70 -	129 37	145	69 19	26 10	39 16	21
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	. 532	532 561	442	17 20	39 17	60 25	34	10	10	24
30 to 34 percent	. 336	336	299	17	27	-	9	_	-	6l 3:
Not computed	. 99	536 99	512 81	16	6	26 26	7	6 -	13	70
Median	. 26.7	26.7 2 490	27.3 1 990	29.5 79	23.3 21	24.3 237	22.3 47	21.5 48	19.1 66	31.: 51:
Less than 20 percent	. 1 549	1 549 606	1 286 480	19 47	14	173 39	31 8	19	37 23	22 15
25 to 29 percent	. 182	182 23	148	13	<u>-</u> 5	ĭí	8	6	-	9
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	. 52	52	24	=	-	_		7	_	2
Not computed	. 18.3	78 18.3	35 18 2	22 2	2 16.3	14 17.2	18.3	9 20.4	6 18.7	1 20.
i35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	. 1 277	1 277	951 859	69 65	5 5	62 52	44 35	-	76 57	37: 36:
20 to 24 percent	. 52	52	45	4	-	10	-	-	-	1
25 to 29 percent	. 13	13	-	-	-	-	-	_	13	
35 percent or more		72	47	_	_	_	9	_	- 6	
Median		12.6	12.3	12.8	10.0-	12.5	10.1	-	15.4	13.

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Ooto based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/BN County—Co				Jockson city, Madisa	on County		
Area	Troct 16.02	Troct 19	Troct 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Troct 5	Tract
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 039	821	663	969	1 266	837	468	6
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	847	507	448	740	533	495	181	3
Less thon \$300	27 33	57 89	10 63	14 117	40 74	50 59	66 45	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	63	106 101	32 93	129 127	76 88	117 136	52	
\$600 to \$799	126	97	170 47	164 97	191 26	85 25	18	
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	225	-	26	69	28	5	Ξ	
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	84 29	6	7	11 12	10	12 6	Ξ	
Medion (dollors)	870 192	502 314	620 215	589 229	591 733	517 342	336 287	4
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	12	24 205	9 81	57	33 311	28 206	36 164	
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	73	67	78 42	134 38	315	90	59 28	-
\$400 to \$499	4	-	5	-	55 19	11	28 -	
\$500 or more	184	8 160	221	233	205	7 167	169	15
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	99	266	109	261				"
Less thon 20 percent	21	126	37	43	289 82	307 114	332 104	2
20 to 24 percent	9 -	18	5 12	49 27	27 14	60 15	13 29	
30 to 34 percent	27 33	110	6 42	27 115	31 135	14 104	16 166	1:
Not computed	32.8	25.3	7 28.8	32.1	33.5	23.3	4 35.5	37
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	189 89	250 102	174	213	406	296	96	11
20 to 24 percent	33	97	95 25 24	96 58	333 52	162 51	83 -	1
25 to 29 percent	24 16	39	18	43 16	10 7	33 37	13	
35 percent or more	27	7	12	= =	4	13	-	
Medion	20.8 190	21.2 172	18.6	20.9	12.0	17.8	10.5	13
Less than 20 percent	119	138	203 123	137 81	263 210	140 128	36 36	1
20 to 24 percent	22	26 8	56 24	39 6	53 -	7	Ξ	
30 to 34 percent	20 25	-		11		5	-	
Not computed	18.1	15.2	17.9	17.7	10.8	-	-	
\$50,000 or more	561 377	133	177	358	308	13.2 94	13.3	13
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	93	119	171	299 38	300 8	94	4 -	11
25 to 29 percent	54 20	- 6		9 12	Ī	Ξ	=	
35 percent or moreNot computed	17		-	Ξ.	-	-	-	
Medion	15.8	10.2	10.0-	11.2	10.0-	12.1	10.0-	100
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	90	185	210	1 597	863	505	733	3.5
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199		9		28 80	110	13 96	194 170	
\$200 to \$299	20	82	7	177	156	36	131	14
\$400 to \$499	43	45	60 74	637 553	250 139	145 124	162 59	9
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	6 -	12	34 26	68	101 47	33 8	11	2
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	3 2		5	5	17	-	-	
No cash rent	12 359	20 276	430	42	43	50	6	
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	359	2/0	430	384	359	343	199	31
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	40	(2)	17	401				
Less than \$10,000	40	62	17	431 17	148	201 13	481 46	10
20 to 24 percent	_	9 9	_	41 33	23 10	10 7	55 26	
30 to 34 percent	12	- 44	13	17 273	19 96	19 92	35 286	
Not computed	28	-	4	50	-	60	33	
Median	50.0 + 7	50.0+	50.0 + 60	50.0+ 498	44.1 308	41.7 131	45.0 128	50 0 13
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent		24	7	8 1 32	37 68	33 5	59 15	2
25 to 29 percent	_	12	20 17	143 68	61 76	30 14	18	
35 percent or more	5	6	16	141	51	49	19 17	
Not camputed	45.0	21.9	30.9	28.7	15 28.4	29.6	21.7	28
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	26 21	49 29	72 19	474 349	245 160	107 77	104 104	8
20 to 24 percent	5	- 4	40 13	96 29	52	27	-	
30 to 34 percent	-	6	-	-	_	3 -	=	
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	10	Ξ	_	17 7		<u> </u>	
Medion	16.0 17	13.8	22.1 61	17.7 194	17.6 162	17.6 66	15.9 20	15
Less than 20 percent	14	9	57	183	124	57	14	3
20 to 24 percent	3	_	4 -	1	17	Ξ		
30 to 34 percent	-	_		_	_	_	_	
Not computed	13.2	10 12.5	12.9	11 12.4	21 13.4	9	6	12
THE OWN TO SEE THE OWN	13.2	12.51	12.9	12.4	13.4	13.0	10.0-	12

ble 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

ire based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

sus Tract or Block Numbering	Jackson city, Madison County—Con.										
ea	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Troct 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (s			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	447	100	537	576	273	87	1 344				
TED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	217	28	348	351	81	51	767				
With a merigage	22	6	67	41	29	-	57				
10 \$399	42 67	10	101 133	124 136	32	29 4	104 123				
to \$499	57	6	32	14	13	12	189				
10 \$799	24 5	-	15	30	7	6	179 84				
to \$999	_	-		-	<u>-</u>		22				
0 to \$1,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	9				
0 or more	470	340	404	408	368	382	555				
Not mertgaged	230	72 17	189 24	225 26	192 42	36 25	577 29				
to \$199	144	47	100	158	108	រែ	354				
to \$299	65 7	8	65	16 13	22 12		176 18				
10 \$499	7	_	_	-	8	_	-				
or more	181	134	165	12 162	145	100-	175				
(dollars) HOOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED WITHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ISSENOLD INCOME IN 1989	214	72	349	325	183	40	525				
nan \$20 000	68	35	65	105	92	20	268				
p 29 percent	21 6	8	34 25	33 27	25	-	71 19				
o 34 percent	22	.5	15	21	16		9				
ercent or more	86 11	15	210	139	41	15 5	129 29				
computed	31.5	19,1	40.1	29.5	19.4	10.0-	19.2				
0 to \$34,999	118 71	16 10	158 125	173 94	28 19	30 19	413 206				
than 20 percent	32	-	27	52	9	ií	97				
29 percent	10 5	-	6	20 7	-	-	73				
34 percentercent or more	-	6		<u>′</u>	_	Ξ.	30				
pmpured behuquing	16.5	19.0	14.7	18.8	11.9	100	20.0				
on 0 to \$49,999	62	17.0	30	49	43	18.0 6	20.0 196				
than 20 percent	62	-	30	49	43	7	121				
24 percent	_	_	_	_	Ξ	6	60 15				
34 percent	-	-	-	-	_	-	-				
ercent or more	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	_	Ξ	Ξ.				
00	10.0	12	10.0	12.4 29	10.0 <u>–</u> 19	22.5 11	17.5 210				
0 or more	53 53	iż	_	29	19	ii	205				
0 24 percent	_	_	_	_		-	5				
o 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	_					
computed	_	Ξ	_			_					
on	10.6	10.0) -	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	11.3				
Specified renter-eccepted housing units	742	327	490	544	334	446	494				
s RENT on \$100	22	39	16	90	6	125	_				
\$199	91	66 71	155	133	114	218	37				
) \$299) \$399	245 227	59	132 123	68 96	98 71	57 34	115 194				
\$499	58	30	32	54 31	26	-	41				
5599	46 18	32	6	13	5	8 _	38 10				
\$999	14	-	-	-	-	-	-				
or more	21	30	26	8 51	14	4	- 59				
(dollars)	301	223	223	244	234	118	324				
HOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS											
rcentage of household income in 1989	282	196	285	365	179	375	88				
than 20 percent	9	4	8	38	6	37	-				
24 percent	7	7 20	15 34	14 52	15	53 98	-				
34 percent	15	26	34 27	41	45	38					
properted	206 45	92 47	187 14	146 74	97 16	131 18	69 19				
n	49.4	39.4	45.6	35.1	39.8	29.5	46.0				
) to \$19,999	249 65	77 19	97 60	93 31	129 37	49 21	126				
han 20 percent	42	- 11	17	_	39	13	8 49				
29 percent	70 15	15		31 3	17 27	7	17				
34 percent	50	32	13	22	6	8 -	26				
omputed	7	27.8	7	27.0	3		26				
n	26.0 126	31	18.6 102	74	23.3 21	21.3 22	24.3 218				
han 20 percent	84	9	47	39 31	14	16	154				
24 percent	30	22	50	31 4		6	39 11				
34 percent	12	-	-	_	5	-	- '-				
properted		-	5		- 2	Ξ	14				
m	17.9	21.5	20.1	19.6	16.3	16.4	17.4				
0 or more	85 80	23 23	6	12 12	5 5		62				
than 20 percent	5	23	-	-	-	_	52 10				
29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
o 34 percentercent or more				Ξ	Ξ	1					
computed	10.7	10.0-	12.5	12.5	10.0-	-	12.5				
ion											

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Dota based on sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Jackson		Remainder of Madison County				
Area	Troct 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Troct 16.01 (pt.)	Troct 16.02 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13
Specified owner-occupied housing units	5	-	1 760	-	23	6	-	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	_	_	1 377	_	17			
ess thon \$300	-	-	72	=	'-	_		
300 to \$399	i :		56 114	_	-	-	-	
500 ta \$599	_	-	171	_	5		Ξ	
500 to \$799	_	-	462 247	-	6	-	-	
300 to \$999			213		_		_	
1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	17	-	6	-	_	
2,000 or moreedian (dollars)	_		25 699		679	_	-	
Not mortgaged	5	-	383	-	6	6	_	
ess thon \$100		_	24 96	-	- 4	- 6	-	
00 to \$299	5	_	217	Ξ.	-	-		
300 ta \$399	-	-	35 11	-	-	-	-	
400 to \$499	_		"_		-1			
edion (dollors)	225	-	226	-	125	125	_	
DUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
ss than \$20,000	5 5		241 60	_	-	-	-	
20 to 24 percent	=		32	_			1	
25 to 29 percent	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	
30 ta 34 percent	_		22 87					
Nat computed		-	31	-	-	-	-	
Nedion	17.5	Ī	30.9 453		-	- 4	-	
Less thon 20 percent	_	_	173		Ξ.	6	_	
20 to 24 percent	-	-	63	-	-	_	-	
25 to 29 percent		_	88 45			_		
35 percent or more	-	-	84	-	-	-	_	
Not computed	_		24.2	_	-	100	-	
5,000 to \$49,999	_	_	447		12	10.0-		
Less than 20 percent	-	-	260	-	6	-	-	
20 to 24 percent	_	_	126 24		6		_	
30 to 34 percent	-	-	14	-	-	_	Ξ	
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	_	23	-	-	-	-	
Median	_	_	18.6	_	15.0			1
0,000 or more	-	-	619	-	11	-	-	
Less thon 20 percent	_	_	535 76		5			
25 to 29 percent	-	-	8	-	-	_	_	
30 to 34 percent	_	_	_	_	6	-	-	
Nat computed	_	Ξ.		Ξ.	-		_	
Medion	-	-	13.6	-	30.4		-	
Specified renter-occupied housing units ROSS RENT	-	-	726	-	-	42	-	
ss thon \$100	_	_	_	_	_	_		
00 ta \$199	-	-	.=	-	-	_	_	
200 to \$299	_		14 159	_	-	10 8	-	
100 to \$499 }	_	_	326			7	_	
i00 to \$599 [-	-	112	-	-	17	-	
00 ta \$749	_		08 29	I I	- 1			
,000 or more	-	-	-	_	-	Ξ.		
cash rentedion (dollars)	-	-	18 454	-	-		-	
DUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	_			-	~	486	-	
ss than \$10,000	Ξ		48	_		17	_	
20 ta 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	
25 to 29 percent	_	_	7	-	-	-		
35 percent or more	_	_	48	Ξ	_	17		
Nat computed	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Median		_	50.0+ 156			50.0+ 10	-	5
Less than 20 percent	-	_	_	_	-	-		
20 to 24 percent	-	-	24 37	-	-	10	~	
25 ta 29 percent	_	_	8		-	_		
35 percent or more	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	
Not computed		-	11 36.3		-	22.5	-	
0,000 ta \$34,999]	-	-	310	_	_	7		
Less than 20 percent	-	-	141 80	-	-	-	-	
25 to 29 percent	Ī		75	Ξ				
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	_	-	-	_	
35 percent or more	_	_	7	~	-	-	-	
Median	_	-	20.7	_		22.5	-	
5,000 ar more	-	-	212	-	-	8	-	
Less than 20 percent	_		203		_	8	-	
25 ta 29 percent [_	-		_		_		
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	~	-	-	-	
35 percent or moreNot computed			_	_		-	-	
Medion	-	-	12.2	-		12.5		

able 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

tata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Modison County — Con.											
Area	Troct 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19 (pt.				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	444	505	1 443	803	1 039	234	589	79				
With a martgage	237	372	1 113	674	847	123	279	49				
s than \$300	32 54	28 29	70 159	10 52	27 33	63	67 80	5 8				
00 to \$499	78 27	42 89	202 207	26 50	63 116	28	54 11	10-				
00 to \$799	37	121	336	292	126	11	63	9				
000 to \$1,499	-	58 5	120 19	163 60	144 225	12 9	4 -	5				
500 to \$1,999	_			7 14	84 29	-	_					
dian (dollars)	453 207	597 133	549 330	734 129	870	297	392	49				
Not mortgageds than \$100	21		36	-	1 92 12	111 19	310 54	30				
00 to \$199	119	118	230 49	88 16	103 73	46 33	167 82	19				
00 to \$399	5 6	6	15	10	-	8	7	1				
00 or more	_	-	7/5	15	-	. 5						
dion (dollars) WUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED NONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	166	154	165	180	184	147	149	16				
s than \$20 000ess than 20 percentess	111	47	351 139	71 29	99 21	70	275 79	26 12				
20 to 24 percent	28 35	19	29 74	13	9 -	14	45 33	1				
10 to 34 percent	10	8 6	30 59	29	27 33	6 42	33 28 74	11				
iot computed	-	-	20	_	9	8	16					
Aedian	21.9	14.7 123	24.6 414	22.5 214	32.8 189	19.3 37	25.8 145	25 25				
ess than 20 percent	64 20	50 31	195 73	71 28	89 33	13 12	106	Ĩ				
5 to 29 percent	ij	31	105	61 19	24	8	27					
10 to 34 percent	9	11	15 26	35	16 27	4 -	12					
tot computed	18.6	21.9	20.8	25.7	20.8	22.3	12.9	21				
000 to \$49,999	64 43	176 130	376 257	299 118	190 119	30 22	84	1. 1.				
ess than 20 percent	21	18	92	147	22	8	66 18	- '				
5 to 29 percent	_	28	21 6	34	4 20	_	_					
5 percent or more	-	_	<u>-</u>	_	25	-	-					
ot computed	15.8	15.4	16.7	21.1	18.1	14.2	13.3	15				
000 or moreess than 20 percentess	26 26	126 122	302 286	219 180	561 377	27 27	85 85	12				
0 to 24 percent 5 to 29 percent	_	4	16	39	93 54							
) to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	20	_	-					
5 percent or more	_	_	_	_	17	_	_					
Specified renter-ecopied housing units	10.0-	12.9 84	12.4 216	15.5 482	15.8 90	10.0 100	10.0- 150	10				
DSS RENT												
than \$100	10	Ξ.	- 6	Ξ	_	11 24	20 15					
0 to \$299	59 71	10 29	56 29	50 60	20 43	33 3	84 8					
0 to \$499	8	-	38	209	4	4	_					
0 to \$599	20	20	37	93 47	6 -	_	Ξ					
0 to \$999	_		13	15	3	_	-					
cosh rent	9	19	37	. 8	12	25	23					
fian (dollars) USEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	310	359	373	449	359	204	236	2				
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989												
than \$10,000	35	10	35	58	40	42 -	97 5					
0 to 24 percent			_			- 8	_					
O to 34 percent	<u>.</u>	-	13	_			<u>.</u>					
5 percent or more	26	10	10 12	58 -	12 28	14 20	59 24	•				
Aedian	49.4 69	26	34.4 39	50.0 + 55	50.0 +	50.0+ 34	41.7 37	50.0				
ess than 20 percent	19	10	16	-	<u>'</u>	25	22					
0 to 24 percent	34	10	10	31	2 -	4 -	10 5					
0 to 34 percent	9 7	- 6		24	5		_					
of computed	-	-	. 13	~ -	-	5	.					
Aedian	22.3 47	21.5 48	19.1 66	29.4 205	45.0 26	11.3 17	19.1 16	21				
iss than 20 percent	31	19 7	37 23	87 73	21 5	14 3	6					
5 to 29 percent	8	6	-	16	-	-	-					
0 to 34 percent	_	7	Ξ.	2]	-	_						
of computed	18.3	9 20.4	6 18.7	8 20.8	16.0	16.1	10 12.5	13				
.000 or more	35	-	76	164	17	7		13				
ess than 20 percent	26	_	57 -	157 7	14							
5 to 29 percent	-		13	-	3 _							
5 percent or more	=	-	-	-	-	-	=					
lot computed	10.0-	-	6 15 4	14.0	13.2	10.0-	-	12				

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Madison County	,	Totals	s for split tracts/8NA's in	Madison County	
Area	Jackson, TN MSA	Tatal	Jackson city	Tract 1	Troct 14.01	Tract 15	Tract 16.6
Occupied housing units	21 172	21 172	12 316	749	679	2 160	3 71
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	495 2 705 2 544 5 833 3 443 2 521 1 651 1 980	495 2 705 2 544 5 833 3 443 2 521 1 651 1 980	182 916 1 295 3 087 2 223 1 890 1 238 1 485	5 41 61 273 166 128 45 30	8 43 46 202 156 99 69 56	82 423 382 698 280 80 91	21 1 O- 74 1 O: 44 1-
BEDROOMS							1
No bedroom	129 1 548 6 061 10 159 2 598 677	129 1 548 6 061 10 159 2 598 677	89 1 346 3 840 5 146 1 500 395	23 113 451 122 40	6 22 269 331 46 5	21 435 1 413 257 34	9: 1 % 5: () 13
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							9
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	21 126 17 614 13 093 80 40 40	21 126 17 614 13 093 80 40 40	12 293 12 217 11 953 13 5 8	749 725 654 5 5	679 396 63 - - -	2 160 1 359 233 14 8 6	3 X 1 3 X 2 84
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utilify gas	10 376 1 347 7 758 212 1 474	10 376 1 347 7 758 212 1 474 5	8 415 79 3 594 29 199	404 16 320 - 9	267 36 255 6 115	330 377 1 057 51 345	1 96 1 51 10
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	1 558 6 445 9 160 4 009 1.8	1 558 6 445 9 160 4 009 1.8	1 100 4 482 5 063 1 671 1.6	15 228 391 115 1.9	40 214 286 139 1.8	115 389 989 667 2.1	1 01 1 85 65 1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							3
Owner-eccupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 to 1979 1970 or ordier	15 217 1 683 4 350 2 157 3 582 3 445 5 955 2 722 2 080 574 359 220	15 217 1 683 4 350 2 157 3 582 3 445 5 955 2 722 2 080 574 359 220	7 785 788 1 933 1 215 1 711 2 138 4 531 2 002 1 594 464 288 183	577 62 96 74 198 147 172 93 63 12 4	486 16 126 68 140 136 193 88 79 18	1 949 277 652 221 487 312 211 106 82 11	2 57 42 1 05 45 38 20 1 12 64 45 1
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							•
Na telephone in unit	650 5 383 4 253 30 105 978 21 092 20 931 161 80 80	650 5 383 4 253 30 105 978 21 092 20 931 161 80 80	461 3 778 2 793 	10 205 189 - 10 744 739 5 5 5	15 196 187 - - 11 679 648 31 - -	18 317 305 6 82 2 146 2 122 24 14	2 1 30 1 30 2 3 70 1 3 68 1
Meen household Income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	39 218 22 422 2 257 1 066 1 191	39 218 22 422 2 257 1 066 1 191	39 183 21 948 1 490 569 921	57 264 28 677 43 27 16	24 165 22 877 88 54 34	36 725 29 794 144 119 25	50 08 1 30 79 18 6 8

ible 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

reshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

ensus Tract or Block Numbering	Jackson city, Madison County										
trea	Tract 1 (pt.)	Troct 2	Troct 3	Troct 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Troct 7				
Occupied housing units	705	1 874	2 022	915	124	655	991				
AR STRUCTURE BUILT											
39 to March 1990	5 41 55 273 166 114 31 20	37 117 524 793 338 56 9	119 36 250 675 535 291	10 	16 16 7 69 - 10 6	- 18 15 37 154 181 250	11 17 10 88 93 208 202 362				
DROOMS											
bedroom edroom edrooms edrooms edrooms edrooms	105 438 122 40	30 295 666 602 224 57	268 567 874 237 76	73 361 421 48 12	- 66 48 10	72 285 162 101 35					
LECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS											
replete kirchen facilities	705 681 636 5 5	1 874 1 862 1 874 - -	2 022 2 022 2 022 	915 915 903 - - -	124 124 124 - - -	655 655 655 - - -	981 991 991 - - -				
IUSE HEATING FUEL											
iny gas	383 9 304 - 9	846 23 986 - 19	1 609 395 - 18	618 4 270 - 23	48 - 76 - -	572 - 83 - - -	893 12 79 - 7				
HICLES AVAILABLE											
w more	15 198 377 115 1.9	158 711 764 241 1.6	128 838 851 205 1.6	83 3 9 5 358 79 1.5	71 47 6 1.5	70 297 257 31 1.4	145 533 230 83 1.3				
AR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
69 to March 1990	565 62 96 68 192 147 140 68 56 12	868 109 256 120 244 139 1 006 485 380 112 29	1 286 141 265 139 269 472 736 307 282 73 51 23	597 26 104 120 122 225 318 152 91 33 28	100 21 30 16 23 10 24 24 	465 33 87 97 68 180 190 49 89 36	495 45 106 30 124 190 496 197 128 83 50				
LECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
telephone in unit	- 198 189 - - 10	58 498 227 - - 108	79 754 652 - - 89	39 332 273 - 7 41	17 28 28 - -	20 287 230 - 6 49	71 439 275 - 16				
molere plumbing facilities	700 695 5 5 5	1 874 1 867 7 - -	2 022 2 022 - - - -	915 904 11 - -	124 124 - - - -	655 655 - - - - -	991 991 - - -				
nen heuseheld isceme in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Ranter-occupied housing units (dollars) usehold income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Ranter-occupied housing units	57 735 30 092 36 27	45 882 21 779 167 19	39 320 23 019 179 91 88	27 898 19 176 130 53 77	20 269 40 667 26 26	39 286 21 079 72 56 16	26 466 18 122 211 57 154				

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering	Jackson city,	, Madison County—C	on.		Remainder of Madiso	n County	
Area	Troct 10	Troct 12	Troct 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Troct 17	
Occupied housing units	215	281	2 342	670	2 160	242	
AR STRUCTURE BUILT							
9 to Morch 1990	_ 8	=	94 480	8 43	82 423	10	
0 to 1984	17	109	517 825	46	382 698	59 51	
0 to 1969	13 40	9 59	285 97	202 147 99	280	47	
0 to 1959 0 to 1949 9 or earlier	62 75	9 95	13	69 56	80 91 124	41 _ 34	
PROOMS	,,	,,	31	30	124	34	
bedroom	_	48	_	6	_	_	
edroomedrooms	10 123	169 35	47 506	6 22 269	21 435	12 34	
edrooms	73 9	35 17	1 267	269 322	1 413	164	
r more bedrooms	-	12	436 86	46 5	257 34	9 23	
ECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
plete kitchen facilities	210 215	281 281	2 342 2 326 2 191	670 396	2 160 1 359	242	
oge disposal, public sewer	209	281	2 191	63	233 14	-	
wher-occupied housing units	Ξ	Ξ	=	Ξ	8	=	
USE HEATING FUEL	-	-		-	6	-	
	209	125	1 396	267	330	34	
y gased, tonk, or LP gasricity	-	150	24 846	36 246	377 1 057	34 72 82	
oil, kerosene, etc.	-	-	9	6	51	14	
uther fuels	=	6 -	67	115	345	40	
HICLES AVAILABLE							
£	41 84	147 127	41 645	31 214	115 389	5 57	
	76 14	7	1 130	286 139	989 667	143 37	
morecles per household	1.3	.5	526 2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	
R HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-eccupied housing units	161 9	5 7 15	1 681 265	486 16	1 949 277	211 34	
5 to 1988	24 5	4 13	637 371	126 68	652 221	34 44 45	
0 to 1979 9 or earlier	30	25	299 109	140 136	487 312	15 73 31	
Renter-occupied housing units	30 93 54 19	224	661	184	211	31	
9 to Morch 1990 5 to 1988	8	99 70	346 287	79 79	106 82	7	
0 to 1984	10	27 28	16	18 8	11 12	19	
7 or earlier	17		6	<u>-</u>	*	5	
ECTED CHARACTERISTICS	20	39		15	18	21	
elephone in unit	109	152	225	196	317	31 84	
wner-occupied housing units	82	14	214	187	305	64	
o telephone in unit	5	19	-	-	6 -	8	
plete plumbing facilities	34 215	85 281	22 2 342	11 670	82 2 146	5 242	
.00 or less persons per room	215	281	2 342	639	2 122	242	
.01 or more persons per rooming complete plumbing facilities	=	=	-	31	24 14	Ξ	
.00 or less persons per room	_	-	_		14	_	
no household income in 1989:	18 150	18 502	50 608	24 165	36 725	40 643	
enter-occupied housing units (dollars)	10 500	6 237	31 680	21 254	29 794	18 720	
sehold income in 1989 below poverty level	51 27	160 11	62	88 54	144 119	18 18	

able 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

ensus Tract or Block Numbering		Madison Co	unty	Ţ	otols for split tracts/8NA's	in Modison County	
Area	Jackson, TN MSA	Total	Jackson city	Troct 1	Troct 14.01	Troct 15	Troct 16.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units ELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	12 479	12 479	7 194	534	331	1 346	2 381
ss than \$300	7 7 96 475	7 7 96 475	4 046 275	313 10	168 32	1 051 45	1 892 82
300 to \$399	971 1 068 1 310	971 1 068 1 310	504 534 731	51 26 38	46 56 18	145 202 207	108 132 186
600 to \$799 800 to \$999 1,000 to \$1,499	2 023 1 067	2 023 1 067	1 064 525	120 47	16	313 120	677 379
1 500 to \$1,999	631	631 165	296 74	14 7		19	265 24 39
2 000 or more tedian (dollars) Net mertgaged	86 606 4 683	86 606 4 683	43 597 3 148	634 221	416 163	553 295	721
ss than \$100	311 2 496	311 2 496	200 1 509	9 87	102	24 207	489 24 170
200 to \$299 300 to \$399 400 to \$499	1 487 286 62	1 487 286 62	1 136 248 42	78 42 5	49 - 6	49 15	224 35
500 or more	41 184	41 184	13 193	217	175	169	21 15 218
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	3 277	3 277	2 108	01			
ess than \$20,000	1 357 1 414	1 357 414	835 289	91 37 5	194 79 28	291 123 17	291 83 45
25 to 29 percent	222 200	222 200	95 121	6	35 10	56 16	9 22 101
35 percent or moreNot computed	966 118 22.7	966 118 22.7	685 83 23.1	30 7 25.0	42	59 20	31
Median	3 308 1 826	3 308 1 826	1 960 1 194	129 89	23.2 85 58	23.7 390 181	26.1 614 227
20 to 24 percent	606 496	606 496	318 244	11	20 _	73 95	91 139
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	159 221	159 221	81 123	11 12	7	15 26	64 93
Median	18.3 2 666	18.3 2 666	16.6 1 355	13.4 137	16.8 26	21.0 363	24.4 698
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 25	1 776 626 160	1 776 626 160	908 329 65	87 44	26 -	257 79 21	348 255
30 to 34 percent	45 59	45 59	19 34	- -	Ξ	6	58 14 23
Not computed	16.6	16.6	15.7	15.8	10.0-	16.3	20.0
Less than 20 percent	3 228 2 810 278	3 228 2 810 278	1 771 1 622 100	177 171	26 26	302 286 16	778 655 115
25 to 29 percent	71 38	71 38	17 18	Ξ	Ī	-	8
35 percent or more Not computed Median	25 6 12.0	25 6 12.0	8 6 10.7	- 6 10.0–	10.0-	-	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	5 780	5 780	4 480	172	185	12.4 188	14.1 1 090
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	100 556	100 556	90 530	Ξ.	9	-	-
\$200 to \$299	979 1 631 1 342	979 1 631 1 342	636 1 346 1 064	17 31	59 71	46 29	59 173
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	456 265	456 265	336 161	65 33 17	17 20	38 - 37	508 172 115
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	73 15	73 15	62	5 -		13	37
Vo cash rent	363 367	363 367	255 366	470	9 319	25 412	26 455
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		1 402	1 143	.,			
Less than \$10,000	1 402 37 110	37 110	37 110	16	35	13	87
25 to 29 percent	155 94	155 94	125 87		9 -	7	-
35 percent or more	805 201 43.8	805 201 43.8	622 162 41.5	12 4 50.0+	26 - 49.4	6	87
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	1 514 213	1 514 213	1 238 143	62	37.3 59 9	32.5 39 16	50.0+ 193
20 to 24 percent	315 339	315 339	239 285	17 12	34	10	13 61
30 to 34 percent	214 344 89	214 344 89	177 323 71	17 16	9 7	- - 13	32 76
Median	27.7 1 753	27.7 1 753	28 5 1 293	30.6 42	23.0 47	19.1 60	11 32.7 463
Less than 20 percent	1 059 405	1 059 405 160	822 287	5 24	31 8	37 23	463 206 123
25 to 29 percent	160 12 52	12 52	126	13 - -	8 - -	-	91 _ 28
Not computed	65 18.5	65 18.5	28 18.3	23.3	18.3	18.7	15 20.7
\$35,000 or more	984 45	1 111 984 45	806 720 45	52 48 4	44 35	76 57	347 338
20 to 24 percent	3 13	3 13		=	=	- - 13	9
35 percent or moreNot computed	- 66	- 66	41	- -	9	- 6	=
Median	12.7 l	12.7	12.5 l	13.0	10.1	15.4	12.9

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Jockson (city, Modisan County			
Area	Troct 1 (pt.)	Troct 2	Tract 3	Troct 4	Troct 5	Tract 6	Trac
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	528	779	1 232	560	16	429	4
With a mortgage	313	550	507	230	-	193	1
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	10 51	7 103	40 74	50 34	_	17 33	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	26 38	83	64	45	_	26	
\$600 to \$799	120	81 136	88 191	58 13		56 15	
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	47 14	97 20	26 20	12	-	18	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	7	11	4	12		20 8	
\$2,000 or more	634	12 601	590	6 465	-	554	
Not mortgaged	215	229	725	330	16	236	
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	9 81	_ 57	33 311	28 194	- 6	16 124	
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	78 42	134 38	307	90		70	
\$400 to \$499	5	-	55 19	11	10	26	
\$500 or more	221	233	_ 204	7	-		
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 8Y SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				166	310	187	1
Less than \$20,000	91 37	195 43	269 82	241 114		163 26	1
20 to 24 percent	5	42 20	27	53	-	39	
30 to 34 percent	6	19	6 19	15 5		5 10	
35 percent or more	30	71	135	54	-	83	
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	25.0	28.1	35.1	20.6		35.7	3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	123 83	158 90	406 333	197 130	16	92	Ĭ
20 to 24 percent	6	34	52	26	16	73 8	
25 to 29 percent	11 11	34	10 7	22 6		11	
35 percent or more	iż	-	4	13	Ξ		
Not computed	14.0	17.4	12.0	13.2	16.0	10.0-	10
\$35,000 to \$49,999	137	130	263	72	-	62	10
Less than 20 percent	87 44	74 39	210 53	67		44	
25 to 29 percent	6	6	-	7	-	14	
30 to 34 percent		11	Ξ	5 -			
Not computed	15.8	18.3	10.8	10.0-	-	14.7	10.
\$50,000 or more	177	296	294	50	_	14.6 112	10.
Less thon 20 percent	171	251 24	294	50	-	104	
25 to 29 percent	-	9	_	_	_	_	
30 to 34 percent		12			-	- 8	
Not computed	6			<u>-</u>	Ξ	_	
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	10.0 140	10.4 1 00 6	10.0 7 2 6	11.6 318	24	10.0 1 84	10
GROSS RENT						107	
Less than \$100		28 74	110	44	-	-	
\$200 to \$299	7	71	117	22	8	69	1
\$300 to \$399	23 58	392 378	204 104	116 87	16	53	1
\$500 to \$599	26	34	84	11		28 15	
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	17 5	5	47 17	8	_	-	
\$1,000 or more			_	_	-	_	
No cosh rent	4 476	24 385	43 355	30 355	381	19 334	3
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	9	240	111	104	301	50	3
Less than 20 percent	-	17 41	-	-	-	-	
20 to 24 percent	_	27	23 10	10 7	_	- 6	
30 to 34 percent	- 5	7 131	19 59	6	-	_	1
Not computed	4	17	-	54 27		25 19	1
Median	50.0+ 52	44.0 306	36.2 246	44.8 80	-	50.0+	48
Less than 20 percent	-	-	37	16	_	40	1
20 to 24 percent	7 12	73 72	48 61	5 11	-	14	
30 to 34 percent	17	57	44	14		14	
35 percent or moreNot computed	16	98 6	41 15	34	-	5	
Medion	32 1	30.4	27.5	32.9	_	29.3	26
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	35 5	291 210	207 122	82 58	16 16	65 58	
20 to 24 percent	17	66	52	21	-	7	
25 to 29 percent	13	15	9 –	3		-	
35 percent or more	-	-	17	-	-	_	
Not computed	23.7	17 8	7 18.2	17.9	17.5	15.9	18
35,000 or more	44	169	162	52	8	29	
Less than 20 percent	40 4	158	124 17	43	8	29	
25 to 29 percent	2	-	-	-	-		
30 to 34 percent	_	-	_	-	-	-	
Not computed			21	9	_		
Median	13.2	12 4	13.4	13.2	10.0-	11.8	12

tble 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

reshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering	Jackson city	, Modison County—C	on.		Remainder of Madisa	on County	
lrea	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Troct 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Troct 17	Tract 18
Specified owner-occupied housing units	161	44	1 627	331	1 346	68	305
ECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	9	33	1 253	168	1 051	41	124
s than \$300	9	15	72 56	32 46	45 145	6	5
00 to \$499	1	12	106 136	56 18	202 207	18	1º 1
0 to \$799		6 -	406 230	16	313 120	_ 8	3
000 to \$1,499		_	205		19	9	
000 or more	325	506	25 716	414	553	490	45
Sen (dollars)	152	11	374	416 163	295	27	45 18
s than \$100	26 105	11	24 96	102	24 207	5 9	3 9
10 to \$299	6		208 35	49	49 15	8 ~	4
0 or more	- 6	_	11	6 -		_ 5	
Son (dollars) USEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	161	100-	226	175	169	147	16
ONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	118	22	234	194	291	•	10
s than \$20,000ess than 20 percent	87	11	60	79	123	9	4
0 to 24 percent	9	Ξ	32	28 35	17 56	-	1
0 to 34 percent5 percent or more	9 13	- 6	22 80	10 42	16 59		1
of computed	16.0	5 10.0–	31 30.1	23.2	20 23.7	10.0-	21.
,000 to \$34,999	20 20	16	400 156	85 58	390 181	12	7 5
ess than 20 percent 0 to 24 percent	-	7	63	20	73	12	
5 to 29 percent	-	_	78 45	7	95 15	_	1
5 percent or more		_	58	1	26		
Aedian	10.0- 14	14.4	23.5 417	16.8 2 6	21.0 363	22.5 20	13. 6
ess than 20 percent	14	- 4	230 126	26	257 79	12	4
0 to 24 percent	=	-	24	Ξ.	21	-	1
0 to 34 percent	_	_	14 23	Ξ.	<u> </u>	_	
of computed	10.0-	22.5	19.0	10.0-	16.3	18.3	14.
.000 or moreess than 20 percent	9	_	576 492	26 26	302 286	27 27	5
0 to 24 percent	Ė	Ξ	76	E	16	-	
0 to 34 percent	-	_	-	-	Ξ	-	
5 percent or more		_			=		
Specified renter-eccupied housing units	10.0 - 44	224	13.5 647	10.0 - 176	12.4 188	10.0 - 20	10.0
OSS RENT	_	49	_	_	_	_	1
0 to \$199	17	145 22	-	9 59	- 46	15	
0 to \$299	7	8	120	71	29	- 13	6
0 to \$499	8 -	_	303 100	20	38	Ξ	
0 to \$749	-	_	68 29	Ξ.	37	-	
000 or more	- 6	_	18	9	13 25	5	1
fion (dollars)	258	116	462	315	412	223	23
USEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
s than \$10,000ess than 20 percent	30	187 20	33	35	13	8	5
0 to 24 percent	10	36	-	-	Ξ	_	
5 to 29 percent	10 .7	44 26		,	7	8 ~	
5 percent or more	13	61	33	26	6		1
Aedian	33.6	29.3 37	50.0+ 145	49.4 59	32.5 39	27.5	45.
ess than 20 percent		14 8	13	9	16	<u>-</u>	2
0 to 24 percent5 to 29 percent		7	37	-	10	-	
10 to 34 percent	_	8 -	8 76	7	_		
iot computed	6 -	22.8	11 38.5	23.0	13 19.1	5 -	17
0,000 to \$34,999	8 8		272 128	47 31	60 37	7 7	1
0 to 24 percent	=	= =	55 75	8	23	-	
5 to 29 percent	-	-	,5	-	-	-	
5 percent or more	Ξ	Ξ	7	-	_	_	1
Aedian	17.5	Ξ	20.4 197	18.3 35	18.7 7 6	17.5	12
ass than 20 percent	-		188	26	57	-	
25 to 29 percent	-	-	- [-		-	
20 to 34 percent	=	Ξ.	-	=	13		
iof computed		_		9	6		

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Madison Co	unty		Totals for split	tracts/BNA's in Madisor	County	
Area	Jackson, TN MSA	Total	Jackson city	Tract 1	Troct 11	Tract 14.01	Tract 15	Tract 1
Occupied housing units	8 340	8 340	6 835	205	648	140	165	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
989 to March 1990 985 to 1988 980 to 1984 770 to 1979 960 to 1969 950 to 1959 940 to 1949 939 or earlier	31 290 621 2 364 1 418 1 591 927 1 098	31 290 621 2 364 1 418 1 591 927 1 098	31 135 444 1 849 1 173 1 381 820 1 002	14 160 31 -	- 146 84 94 209 115	9 34 32 35 22 8	23 29 47 6 29 4 27	
EDROOMS								
o bedroom	51 804 3 291 3 263 855 76	51 804 3 291 3 263 855 76	46 738 2 797 2 484 723 47	- 8 51 117 29 -	52 299 198 96 3	7 25 79 29	- 8 54 103 - -	
ELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
omplete kitchen facilities surce of water, public system or private company wage disposal, public sever cking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	8 226 7 236 6 851 142 52 90	8 226 7 236 6 851 142 52 90	6 799 6 829 6 684 17 12 5	205 205 181 - -	648 648 644 - - -	140 25 9 - -	157 128 23 8 8	
OUSE HEATING FUEL								
ility gas	4 846 581 2 291 36 572 14	4 846 581 2 291 36 572 14	4 711 92 1 905 22 91	75 107 - 23 -	507 132 9 	16 28 54 - 42	21 73 51 - 20	
EHICLES AVAILABLE								
or more	2 304 3 312 1 797 927 1.2	2 304 3 312 1 797 927 1.2	2 037 2 796 1 345 657 1.1	99 47 59 2.0	305 258 46 39 .8	25 27 43 45 1.8	30 94 30 11 1.1	
EAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units 189 to March 1990 185 to 1988 180 to 1984 170 to 1979 189 to March 1990 189 to March 1990 185 to 1988 180 to 1984 170 to 1979 189 or earlier	4 103 247 886 586 1 300 1 084 4 237 1 845 1 426 425 341 200	4 103 247 886 586 1 300 1 084 4 237 1 845 1 426 425 341 200	2 939 185 652 435 946 721 3 896 1 767 1 360 378 261 130	135 12 55 27 35 6 70 46 24 -	286 9 18 - 46 213 362 111 80 38 76 57	121 	132 -7 15 41 39 33 - 4 - 6 23	
LECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
telephone in unit	959 2 001 1 405 100 91 800	959 2 001 1 405 100 91 800	870 1 423 956 7 45 633	7 18 18 - -	64 320 213 - - 179	- 32 32 - - 8	- 100 73 8 - 30	
mplete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 2.01 or more persons per room 2.02 omplete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	8 198 7 762 436 142 142	8 198 7 762 436 142 142	6 818 6 477 341 17 17	205 205 - - - -	648 603 45 - -	140 140 - - - -	157 157 - 8 8	
own househeld income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) usehold income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	22 872 12 514 3 289 1 031 2 258	22 872 12 514 3 289 1 031 2 258	23 849 12 580 2 753 657 2 096	32 530 28 047 14 6	19 956 10 629 294 98 196	24 112 11 338 34 25	16 966 9 248 59 38 21	38 29

able 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

lensus Tract or Block Numbering				Jocks	son city, Madi	son County			
Area	Troct 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Troct 4		Troct 5	Troct 6	Troct 7	Troct 8	Tract 9
Occupied housing units	205	767	473		1 201	346	273	302	959
EAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
989 to March 1990	14 160 31 -	13 40 278 357 67 12	36 49 207 103 52 14		20 334 137 452 141 117	- 7 63 58 94 69 55	8 9 21 15 27 46 47 100	- - 28 75 109 16 74	- 13 - 78 241 181 170 276
EDROOMS									
bedroom	- 8 51 117 29 -	61 407 220 79	16 139 279 39		9 99 407 508 167 11	12 170 106 58	15 107 68 60 17 6	55 83 124 31	15 142 394 323 71 14
ELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
amplete kitchen facilities ource of water, public system or private company ewage disposal, public system or private company aduling complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	205 205 181 — —	767 767 756 - - -	473 473 473 - - -		1 195 1 195 1 186 7 7	346 346 342 - - -	273 273 265 - - -	302 302 293 - - -	929 959 936 10 5
IOUSE HEATING FUEL									
hilling gas	75 107 	228 41 472 — 26	247 226 - - -		920 23 243 - 10 5	305 - 35 6 - -	233 40 - - -	264 9 29 - - -	797 19 126 - 17
PEHICLES AVAILABLE									
or more	99 47 59 2.0	119 422 148 78 1.3	28 230 176 39 1.5		533 381 199 88 .9	95 133 84 34 1.2	93 115 57 8 .9	91 146 42 23 1.0	273 399 157 130 1.2
TEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-eccupied leveling units	135 12 55 27 35 6 70 46 24 -	201 38 119 36 8 - 566 333 202 31 -	277 31 119 68 59 - 196 89 81 23 3		492 13 31 50 140 258 709 199 303 104 64 39	179 5 52 23 28 71 167 70 68 17	43 6 20 17 230 158 72	74 - - 49 25 228 83 108 37 -	538 15 78 75 288 82 421 161 144 36 68
ELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
io telephone in unit	7 18 18 - - - 205 205	108 - - - - 767 714 53	30 63 46 - - 9 473 465 8		213 354 253 7 6 163 1 194 1 157 37	24 64 56 - 24 346 332 14	62 20 6 - 15 11 273 238 35	39 63 50 - 4 32 302 302	83 305 181 - 20 137 949 898 51
adving complete plumbing facilities	=	Ξ.	Ξ.		7 -	<u> </u>	=	Ξ	10 10 -
Mem household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) lousehold income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	32 530 28 047 14 6 8	38 777 16 426 203 9 194	32 635 15 908 131 23 108		15 588 9 616 635 150 485	25 188 13 742 87 31 56	27 194 13 645 118 -	23 593 10 779 189 38 151	16 960 11 633 429 191 238

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Jackson city, Madison	County—Con.			Remainder of Mad	lison County	1
Area	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Troct 12	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract
Occupied housing units	959	648	265	212	140	165	379	4
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to Morch 1990	7 219	- - - 146	- - 41	30 55 82	9 34 32	23 29 47	15 - 163	
1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	229 257 100 147	84 94 209 115	14 63 54 93	32 13 - -	35 22 8 -	6 29 4 27	74 53 42 32	
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	7 30 511 326 81 4	52 299 198 96 3	95 126 27 17	15 38 121 38	7 25 79 29	8 54 103 -	29 132 164 39 15	1 2
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kirchen focilities	959 959 954 - - -	648 648 644 - -	265 265 257 — —	212 212 172 - - -	140 25 9 - -	157 128 23 8 8	327 42 21 74 15 59	4
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gos	706 - 247 - 6 -	507 132 - 9	187 58 11 9	110 - 97 5 - -	16 28 54 42	21 73 51 - 20	17 113 27 11 211	1 1 1.
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	316 361 186 96 1.1	305 258 46 39 .8	149 99 17 - .5	- 87 110 15 1.7	25 27 43 45 1.8	30 94 30 11 1.1	94 99 138 48 1.5]; 1; 1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990. 1985 to 1988. 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990.	459 31 91 107 209 21 500 274	286 9 18 - 46 213 362 111	43 4 - 4 30 5 222 94	133 9 57 19 39 9	121 18 33 32 38 19	132 	264 9 23 6 116 110 115 24	37 4 6 14 5 6
1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	149 58 19	80 38 76 57	71 21 14 22	34 - 5 -	9 - -	4 - 6 23	24 10 15 38 28	i 1
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over	127 117	64 320	84 64	7 22	- 32	100	46	3 15
Owner-occupied housing units Lacking complete plumbing facilities No telephone in unit No vehicle available	89 - - 31	213 - - 179	14 - - 41	17 - - -	32 - - 8	73 8 - 30	158 117 45 26 66	13 13 1 2 3
Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	959 878 81 - - -	648 603 45 - -	265 248 17 - -	212 212 - - - -	140 140 - - - -	157 157 - 8 8	305 285 20 74 74	41 35 6 2 2
Mean household lincome in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	20 964 9 701 440 95 345	19 956 10 629 294 98 196	26 678 6 706 178 9	39 777 31 034 7 7	24 112 11 338 34 25	16 966 9 248 59 38 21	16 221 12 376 147 107 40	21 27 8 38 16 12

able 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

hreshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering		Modison C	ounty		Totals for split t	rocts/BNA's in Modisor	County	
Area	Jockson, TN MSA	Total	Jackson aity	Troct 1	Troct 11	Troct 14.01	Tract 15	Troct 16.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	3 595	3 595	2 750	135	273	108	97	166
With a mertgage	2 380 405	2 380	1 877	135	81	64	6 2 25	143
sa than \$300	486	405 486 594	216 428	12	29 32	. 8	14	-
100 to \$499	316	316	519 291	6 55	13	17 9	_	35
100 to \$799	73	427 73	301 43	50	7	21 9	23	77 23
000 to \$1,499		79 -	79 -	12	Ξ	_	Ξ	
2 000 or more	452	452	461	589	368	- 589	371	661
Not mortgageds than 5100	. 207	1 215 207	873 132	_	1 92 42	44 15	35 12	23
00 to \$199	272	664 272	477 205	_	108 22	17 7	23	14
00 to \$399	8	50 8	37 8	_	12 8	5 -	_	_
00 or more		14 151	14 161	_	145	121	123	184
DUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
ss than \$20,000	1 841 460	1 841 460	1 371 297	18	183 92	44 32	60 16	21
20 to 24 percent	150	150 180	111	- 6	25	=	12 18	-
30 to 34 percent	144	144 867	100 723	12	16	12	14	15
Not computed	40	40 33.8	22 36.8	50.0+	19.4	15.8	25.6	50.0+
0,000 to \$34,999	986	986 530	766 410	51 12	28 19	26 6	24 14	45 17
20 to 24 percent	203	203 150	181 96	19 13	9	11	10	10
30 to 34 percent	76	76 27	61 18	7	Ξ	- 9	-	_
Not computed	-	19.1	19.2	23.6	11.9	28.2	-	18
Median	465	465	358	66	43	38	14.3 13	27.7 48
Less than 20 percent	75	365 75	312 21	36 12	43	17 21	13	30 18
25 to 29 percent	-	25	25	18	Ξ	_	Ξ	
35 percent or more			-		I I	_	_	_
Median	303	15.2 303	14.8 255	19.5	10.0 <u>–</u> 19	20.5	22.5	19.0 52
ess than 20 percent		276 22	228 22	_	19	_	_	52 52
25 to 29 percent		5 -	5 -	_	<u>-</u>	_	Ξ	_
35 percent or more	-	_	_	_	_		ī	_
Median Specified reater-eccupied housing units	11.3	11.3 4 128	11 7 3 850	70	10.0- 334	10	28	13.6
ROSS RENT							20	
ss than \$100 00 to \$199	496	496 773	443 736	_	114	10	6	=
100 to \$299	974	892 974	811 944	37	98 71	_	10	5 46
100 to \$499	231	519 231	511 207	16 8	26		Ξ.	27 33
00 to \$749	34	34 15	34 15	9 -	5 ~		_	_
000 or more	186	8 186	8 141		14	_	12	_
odian (dollars) DUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	273	273	276	396	234	90	205	430
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		0.004	0.055	•	170			
ss than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	2 204	2 204 146	2 055	8 -	179 6	_	22	19
20 to 24 percent	188	117 188	108 183	_	15	_	Ξ	_
30 to 34 percent	1 251	201 1 251	195 1 182	8	45 97	Ξ	10	19
Not computed		301 46.8	246 46.4	50.0+	16 39.8	_	6 50.0+	46.3
0,000 to \$19,999		1 060 297	985 251	8 -	129 37	10 10	Ξ	18
20 to 24 percent	217	217 222	203 210	- 8	39 17	1	_	11
30 to 34 percent	122	122 192	122 189	-	27	=	_	<u>-</u>
Not computed	10	10 25.2	10 25.8	27 5	3 23.3	10.0-	Ξ	-
Median	712	712 473	672 447	37 14	21 14	10.0-	6	24.1 52
Less than 20 percent	193	193 22	185	23	-	Ξ	_	22 30
25 to 29 percent	11	11	11	-	5	_	_	-
35 percent or more	. 13	13	7		2	_	-	
Madian	17.7	17 7 152	17 7 138	21 0 17	16.3 5	Ξ	-	20.7 22
Less than 20 percent	146	146	132	17	5 -	_	-	22
25 to 29 percent	-1	-	_		_	_	-	-
35 percent or more	-	_ 6	- 6	_	-	-	-	-
Median	11.6	11_6	11 6	12.5	10.0-	-	-	13.0

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	··-			Jockson city, Modisc	on County		
Area	Troct 1 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 4	Troct 5	Troct 6	Troct 7	Tract 8
Specified owner-occupied housing units	135	190	277	452	174	43	60
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	135	190	265	181	110	34	22
ess thon \$300	_	7	-	66	_	-	22 6
300 to \$399	12	14 46	25 72	45 52	43 44	22 6	10
500 to \$599	55	46	78	-	23	-	6
6600 to \$799	50	28	72 13	18		6	_
1,000 to \$1,499	12	49	5	-	-	-	-
2,000 or more	-	-	-	Ξ	Ξ	_	_
Aedion (dollors) Not mortgaged	589	538	552 12	336 271	416 64	364 9	325
ess than \$100	=	-	-	36	16	_	38
100 to \$199			12	158 59	19 21	9	30 8
300 to \$399	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
400 to \$499	_	Ξ	Ξ	_	- 8		_
Aedion (dollors)	-	-	175	166	163	175	145
IOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ess than \$20,000	18	66	66	332	4.4	1.5	20
Less thon 20 percent	-	-	-	104	64 8	15	38 9
20 to 24 percent	- 6	7	7	13 29	8	9	-
30 to 34 percent	<u> -</u>	.8	9	16	7	-	5
35 percent or moreNot computed	12	44	50 _	166 4	41	6	15
Medion	50.0+	37.7	45.0	35.5	40.6	24.2	50.0+
20,000 to \$34,999	51 12	55 6	99 32	80 67	68 45	15 8	10 10
20 to 24 percent	19 13	24 9	25 11	-	14	7	-
25 to 29 percent	7	16	31	13	9 -	Ξ	
35 percent or more	_			-	-	-	~
Medion	23.6	24.5	23.5	10.0	17.1	14.7	17.5
35,000 to \$49,999	66 36	7	68 61	36 36	27 27	7	-
20 to 24 percent	12	<u>'</u>	_	-	-	<u>′</u>	Ξ
25 to 29 percent	18		7	Ξ		_	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	_	Ξ	_
Not computed	19.5	12.5	16.5	13.3	12.5	12.5	_
50,000 or more	-	62 48	44	4	15	6	12
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	_	14	44	4 –	15	6 –	12
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	Ξ	_	_	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	_	_	_	_	Ξ	_	Ξ
Not computed		12.9	12.5	10.0-	10.0-	12.5	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	70	566	187	709	167	230	228
ROSS RENT ess than \$100			13	194		0	20
100 to \$199	_	6	52	170	5	23	39 50
200 to \$299	- 37	106 235	14 29	123 146	71 37	97 36	37
400 to \$499	16	167	37	59	30	18	43 22
500 to \$599	8	34	22	11	8	24	32
750 to \$999	<u>-</u>	-	-	-	7	8	Ξ
0 cash rent		18	20	- 6	9	- 8	5
redian (dollars)	396	383	305	180	303	274	215
OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ss than \$10,000	8	191	97	481	52	117	128
Less than 20 percent			13	46 55	-	9	4 7
25 to 29 percent	_	6	Ξ	26	_		20
30 to 34 percent	- 8	10 142	13 38	35 286	43	9 83	10
Not computed	_	33	33	33	9	16	73 14
Medion	50.0 + 8	50.0+ 192	38.3 51	45.0 128	50.0+ 91	50.0+ 64	39.0 58
Less than 20 percent	-	8	17	59	25	7	-
20 to 24 percent	- 8	59 71	19	15 18	6 22	25 9	11 15
30 to 34 percent	-	11	-	19	30	_	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	43	15	17	8 _	23	32
Median	27.5	27.0	27.2	21.7	28.3	25.0	35.7
20,000 to \$34,999	37 14	165 129	25 19	88 88	19 15	20 14	31 9
20 to 24 percent	23	22 14	6	-	-	-	22
25 to 29 percent	_	14	Ξ	Ξ	4 -	- 6	_
35 percent or more		-	_	-	-	-	_
Not computed	21.0	17.3	15.9	15.3	13.2	17.1	21.5
35,000 or more	17 17	18 18	14 14	12	5	29	11
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	-	-	14	6 -	5 -	29 -	11_
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-			Ξ
Not computed	12.5	12.5	12.5	6 10.0–	17.5	10.0-	12.5
	16.0	7 8	12.0	10.0	17.3	10.0-	12.3

ible 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

reshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

ensus Tract or Block Numbering		Jockson city, Modison	County — Con.		Remainder of Madison County			
Area	Tract 10	Troct 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18
Specified owner-occupied housing units	415	273	43	125	108	97	166	284
LECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	342	81	18	116	64	62	82	155
s then \$300	41 115	29 32	14	-	- 8	25 14	57	58 29
00 to \$499	136	-	4	8	17	1-	10	3:
00 to \$599	14	13	_	35 · 56	9 21	23	11	33
000 to \$1,499	6	7	_	17	9	-	4	
500 to \$1,999	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	
000 or more	411	368	345	633	589	371	260	370
Not martgaged	73	1 92 42	25 14	9	44 15	35 12	84 14	12
00 to \$199	53	108	iĩ	-	17	23	37	2 7
00 to \$299	7	22 12	_	9 -	7		25 8	3
00 to \$499	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	
Sian (dollars)	166	145	100-	225	121	123	147	13
USEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED NONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
s than \$20,000ess than 20 percent	207 18	183 92	18	7	44 32	60 16	131 61	16
to 24 percent	33	-	_	-	-	12	-	3 2 2
25 to 29 percent	18 12	25 16	_	_	_	18 14	14	2
5 percent or more	126	41	9	7	12	-	42 8	6
lot computed	39.5	19.4	22.5	50.0+	15.8	25.6	25.2	29.
0,000 to \$34,999	153 74	28 19	14 10	45 17	26 6	24 14	25 13	6
20 to 24 percent	52	9	4	-	-	See .	-	
15 to 29 percent	20 7		Ξ	10	11	10	8	1
5 percent or more	-	-	-	18	9	-	-	
iot computed	20.2	11.9	18.5	27.7	28.2	14.3	10.0-	12.
6,000 to \$49,999	35 35	43 43		30 30	38 17	13	10 10	2
to 24 percent	-	-	_	-	21	13	~	'
15 to 29 percent	_	_	_	_			_	
5 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aedian	12.5	10.0-	Ξ.	17.5	20.5	22.5	10.0-	10.
0,000 or moreess than 20 percent	20 20	19 19	11 11	43 43	_	_	_	2 2
to to 24 percent	-	-		~_	-	_	_	4
25 to 29 percent	_		Ξ.		_	_	_	
5 percent or more	_		_		-	-	-	
Aedian Specified renter-eccepted housing withs	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	14.0	-		_	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	500	334	222	79	10	28	80	5
s than \$100	90	. 6	76	-	10	-	11	1
XX to \$199	116 62	114 98	73 35	5		6 10	24 18	2
00 to \$399	89 46	71 26	26	39 23	-	-	3	_
00 to \$499	31	-	8	12	-		-	
00 to \$749	13	5		_			-	
000 or more	8	,7	7	-	-	-		
cash rentdian (dollars)	45 239	14 234	124	392	90	12 205	20 188	1 22
USEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS								
s than \$10,000	335	179	188	15	_	22	34	3
ess than 20 percent	38	6	17	-	-	-	~	,
20 to 24 percent	14 42	15	17 54			_		
00 to 34 percent	34 133	45 97	12 70	15	-	6 10	-	
55 percent or more	74	16	18	-	_	6	14 20	1
Aedian	35.7 87	39.8 129	29.7 12	45.0 11	10	50.0+	50.0+	38. 1
ess than 20 percent	31	37	7	-	iŏ	Ξ	29 25	
20 to 24 percent	31	39 17	5	11	_	_	4	1
00 to 34 percent	3	27	-	-	-	-	-	
35 percent or more	22	6 3	Ξ	_		_	_	
Kedian	27.0 66	23.3 21	19.3 22	22.5 38	10.0-	-	11.3 10	23.
0,000 to \$34,999	31	14	16	13		-	7	
20 to 24 percent	31	-	6	25			3	
30 to 34 percent	-	5	-	_		=	-	
35 percent or more			_	_	-	- 6	_	
Wedian	20.3	16.3	16.4	21.2	-	-	13.6	
ss than 20 percent	12 12	5		15 . 15 .			7	
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25 to 29 percent	_	1	1	_		_		
				_				
35 percent or more	-	-	-			-	-	

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990
[The above table was amitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990
[The above table was amitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 [The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

able 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Area	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent is sample
ickson TN MSA	77 982	13.0	31 809	13.1	JACKSON CITY, MADISON COUNTY—Con.				
LADISON COUNTY					Troct 8	1 192	10.5	543	13.3 12.8
Total	77 982	13.0	31 809	13.1	Tract 9	2 995 3 633	11.6 14.1	1 223	14.4
Jackson city	48 949	12.7	20 739	12.8	Tract 11 (pt.)	1 664	15.0	742	15.0
TALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN MADISON					Troct 12	1 041	14.7	610	14.6
COUNTY					Troct 13 (pt.)	4 749	10.5	2 036	10.
Troct 1	2 685	15.3	1 046	15.5	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	20 82	20.0	7	14. 8.
froct 11	1 664	15.0	742	15.0	Troct 14.02 (pt.)	82	2.4	34	8.
Tract 13	6 009 2 119	10.9 15.4	2 549 872	10.9 15.1	Troct 16.01 (pt.)	7 820	11.9	2 668	11.
Tract 14.01	2 122	14.1	793	14.5	Fract 16.02 (pt.)	2	-	1	
Tract 15	6 543	11.1	2 458	11.5	Tract 19 (pt.)	58	12.1	24	16.
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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

_and Area (See Area Measurement)

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, ar Federal and State reservations may cross county, coun subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations the cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in dat products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a fou digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. Thes census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint area appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence (American Indian reservations within each State, the FIP code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held it trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust land recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outsid of a reservation boundary. As with other American India areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the dat products for that State; all trust lands associated with reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservatio with which they are associated. Trust lands not associate with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State recognized tribes without a land base or associated trus lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Censu Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generall containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to the members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Censu Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDS/ also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical orde within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

- 1. Annexations to or detachments from legally estatlished governmental units.
- 2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmer tal units.
- 3. Establishment of new governmental units.
- 4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing gov ernmental units.
- 5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area adelineated at each census. Information on boundary change, reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida East South Central Division:

<entucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

Nest South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

Nest Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Nashington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide he United States for the presentation of data. There are our regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census egions were established, through the 1940's, there were hree regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering plocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census racts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated 3NA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-ofvessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a threedigit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's wer established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's d not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/c where the MCD's are not generally known to the public CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, considered well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of bor oughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political of administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistica purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not neluded in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
Region
Division
State
County
County subdivision
Place (or part)
Census tract/block numbering area
(or part)
Block group (or part)

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts o places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individua areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approx imate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

netropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across ne other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both irban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards rovide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions nat classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical reas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and ow they are applied is available from the Secretary, ederal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Poplation Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, C 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some ases, additional places are designated as "central cities" nder the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have entral cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, p to two additional central cities are included in the title of ne MA; there also are central cities that are not included an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part f that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

consolidated and Primary Metropolitan itatistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one tillion persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) hay be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large rbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates ery strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When the MSA's are established, the larger area of which they are omponent parts is designated a consolidated metropolian statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively freetanding MA's and are not closely associated with other AA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest entral city and up to two additional city names, provided nat the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a opulation of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, equenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may not up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

- In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
- 2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
- 3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even thoug they have been included in the consolidated governmen the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "conso idated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varie depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarch cal presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidate government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consol dated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are par of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remain der)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetica sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent o consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-characte alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also it assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based or alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county. place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computerreadable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

- Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
- 2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
- 3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguou area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, a within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water (other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a popu lation density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave (closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanize area. The population density is determined by (1) outsid of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with population density of at least 1,000 persons per squar mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census block that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geog raphy Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominar centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central place include:

- 1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is a extended city) within the UA that is a central city of metropolitan area (MA).
- 2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or i located outside of an MA, the central place(s) i determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not most included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is no located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types o areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the house-holder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on house-holder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicat that respondents tended to provide their age as of the da of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of At 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency trespondents to round their age up if they were close having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 perce of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year young. For most single years of age, the misstatements a largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have befully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1990, and because there may have been more round up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age complete months was not collected for infants undage 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magniture of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from responsent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For moinformation on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in ever census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are navailable by quarter year of age. This change was made: that coded information could be obtained for both age all year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of person was assigned when it was not reported. In cesuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different each census. (For more information on imputation, so Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they mongly closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic ongoing or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before the arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such a "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic are outside the United States, while other ethnicities such a "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measu the degree of attachment the respondent had to a partular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" mg reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only memory of ancestors several generations removed fro the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The openended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, 'esponses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or 'Italian'').

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the 'American' portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported is "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two ypes of data presentations—one used total persons as he base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, Social and Economic Characteristics and the 1990 CPH-3, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected tripleancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were nativeborn and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a **Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies complete after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they have not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 195 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a samp of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native ar foreign-born persons who received the long-form question naire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived fro answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classific according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instru tions to report the level of the previous grade attended the highest degree received for persons currently enrolls in school. The question included response categorie which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grac without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructe respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"-pe sons who received either a high school diploma or th equivalent, for example, passed the Test of Gener Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not atter college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instructic guide, which was mailed with the census questionnain, further specified that schooling completed in foreign (ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular America system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational certificates tional, trade, or business schools or colleges were not 1 be reported unless they were college level degrees; an that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, opton etry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinal medicine, law, and theology" as examples of profession. school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which the were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher than professional school degrees, which were "higher than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment wer assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, rac or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle wer edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" as used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for roups of which less than half the members have attended ollege. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and ffer quite readily interpretable measures of differences atween population subgroups. To make comparisons ver time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be alculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can approximated with data from previous censuses.

omparability-From 1840 to 1930, the census meaured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy jestion. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest ade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 rough 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of chool attended and whether that grade was finished was sed to construct highest grade or year of school cometed. For persons who have not attended college, the sponse categories in the 1990 educational attainment jestion should produce data which are comparable to ata on highest grade completed from earlier censuses. The response categories for persons who have attended ollege were modified from earlier censuses because ere was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in rms of the number of years of college completed. For stance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth ar of college," "completed the senior year of college," nd "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conacted shortly before the census suggests that these rms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, id this change may have threatened the ability to estiate the number of "college graduates" from the number persons reported as having completed the fourth or a gher year of college. It was even more difficult to make ferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Assoate" degrees from highest year of college completed. nus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainent in this and earlier censuses should be made with eat caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for nom educational attainment was not reported were assigned e same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- · Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- · Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- · Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate number of employed persons because persons who has irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes reg t themselves as not working. The number of employ persons "at work" is probably overstated in the cen: 3 (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, not at work" is understated) since some persons vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves; working. This problem has no effect on the total number employed persons. The reference week for the empl ment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week another, the lack of a uniform reference week may me that the employment data do not reflect the reality of employment situation of any given week. (For more in mation, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employmentatus concepts for the 1990 census are essentially as same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 census. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtain a from respondents in households, they differ from statis is based on reports from individual business establishment, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. For sons employed at more than one job are counted to once in the census and are classified according to the at which they worked the greatest number of hours dury the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work more than one establishment may be counted more that once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude prive household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employing persons, but may include workers less than 16 years fage.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fit that persons who had a job but were not at work included with the employed in the census statistics, where many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reporture. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tallations include persons on the basis of place of resider regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless where they live. This latter consideration is particular significant when comparing data for workers who commissions between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reence week may differ from data from other sources. 13 census measures hours actually worked, whereas so surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Compability of census actual hours worked data may also affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reence Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of ? Census Bureau are not comparable with published figu ? on unemployment compensation claims. For exam, .

gures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new vorkers who have not earned rights to unemployment nsurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemloyment insurance systems (including some workers in griculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, ne qualifications for drawing unemployment compensaon differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during ne week and persons with a job but not at work are ometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but re classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in ne geographical distribution of unemployment data arise ecause the place where claims are filed may not necesarily be the same as the place of residence of the nemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial ensus are generally comparable with similar data colected in the Current Population Survey. However, some lifterence may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

ERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever rorn") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchillren, and adopted children were excluded from the numer of children ever born. Ever-married women were astructed to include all children born to them before and luring their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were astructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 vomen. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the spen-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned to value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed obe less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; hat is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single vomen were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, nowever, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals of wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of owner ship as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically III—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in militan hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located or military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals of wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usua place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents— Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing shortterm care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

ither Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all perons who live in group quarters other than institutions. ersons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally III—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters-Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories-Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories-Includes persons in lo ging camps, construction workers' camps, firehous dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alas) only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for exar ple, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with slee) ing facilities) and Visible in Street Locations-Include persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Stree Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. En merators were instructed not to ask if a person wa "homeless." If a person was at one of the location below on March 20-21, the person was counted a described below. (For more information on the "Shelte and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection tion and Processing Procedures.) This category is divide into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (wit sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who staye overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent an temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/mc tels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excludin taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, an motels used entirely for homeless persons regard less of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels an motels used partially for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usua home elsewhere staying overnight. If not show separately, shelters and group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected and homeless children are included in this categor in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeles. Children—Includes shelters/group homes which pro vide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations-Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials at places where the homeless congregate at night. Ar persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990 were enumerated during "street" enumeration, excep persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of al persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missec as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

_imitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in he classification of "types of group quarters":

1. Misclassification of Group Quarters—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. No Classification (unknowns)—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

- 1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
- How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
- 3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
- 4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
- 5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
- 6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by censustakers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories ar noninstitutional group quarters categories compared withe 1980 census. The institutional categories added including thospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse? and "mitary hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitution group quarters categories added include emergency sheters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglecte and homeless children; shelters for abused women; ar visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitution group quarters categories was enumerated on Mara 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Procesing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of a persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who class fied themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puer Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origin are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Centra or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generall as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Lating and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person' parents or ancestors before their arrival in the Unite States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin c, the householder. In all cases where households, families or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if person could not provide a single origin response, he of she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of othe household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

uestionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to ssign an origin before any reference was made to the rigin reported by other household members. If an origin ras not entered for any household member, an origin was ssigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the eneral imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuacy of the Data.

comparability—There may be differences between the stal Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent abulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are ne result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and nore extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic rigin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more infornation on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see ppendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally compaable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are ome differences in the format of the Hispanic origin uestion between the two censuses. For 1990, the word descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, ne term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened urther to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "Amercan") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, ne 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin roup.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect ne comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. In evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hisvanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in ertain areas. The study results showed evidence that the nisreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on vailable data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in hose portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin populaion or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a nore detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic copulation are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall mprovements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder **Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the followin categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of th householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the house holder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brother and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law an mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported cate gory above who is related to the householder by birth mamage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephevaunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and s forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, includin foster children not related to the householder by birtl marriage, or adoption. The following categories may b presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarde lodger, and foster children or foster adults of th householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not relate to the householder and who shares living quarter primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to th householder, who shares living quarters, and who has close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related b birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and wh is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it i imputed according to the responses for age, sex, an marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the house hold. (For more information on imputation, see Appendi C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alon or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who i not related to the householder, or (3) a person living i group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A nousehold can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "marriedcouple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the nouseholder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the house-holder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either oneparent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

- Wage or Salary Income—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piecerate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
- Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
- 3. Farm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
- 4. Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

- 5. Social Security Income—Includes Social Security persions and survivors benefits and permanent disabilities insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
- 6. Public Assistance Income—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal (State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) at to families with dependent children, and (3) generassistance. Separate payments received for hospit or other medical care (vendor payments) are exclude from this item.
- 7. Retirement or Disability Income—Includes: (1) retirent ment pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, on their governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities an insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOG plans.
- 8. All Other Income—Includes unemployment compersation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, almony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, militar family allotments, net gambling winnings, and othe kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of th householder and all other persons 15 years old and over it the household, whether related to the householder or no Because many households consist of only one persor average household income is usually less than averaging family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistic on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as . single amount. However, for persons 15 years old ani over, the total amounts of their own incomes are usec Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990) Thus, the income of the family does not include amount: received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these person no longer resided with the family at the time of enumera tion. Yet, family income amounts reported by relater persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 bu who were members of the family at the time of enumera tion are included. However, the composition of mos families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm selfemployment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

Wage or salary income

- · Social Security income
- · Public assistance income
- · Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- · Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm selfemployment income, the person was considered as una located only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, ne self-employment income, and income other than earning received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editin process that no other type of income was received by person who reported the receipt of either wage and salar income or self-employment but who had failed to report threceipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in censu tabulations are not directly comparable with those tha may be obtained from statistical summaries of income ta returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. More over, the coverage of income tax statistics is differen because of the exemptions of persons having small amount of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tareturns. Furthermore, members of some families file sep arate returns and others file joint returns; consequently the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are no directly comparable with earnings records of the Socia Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1988 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employ ees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons no covered by the program because of insufficient earnings Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Socia Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Depart ment of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the populatior for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

anks and other financial intermediaries rendered to perons without the assessment of specific charges, Mediare payments, and the income of persons who died or migrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the ensus income data include contributions for support eceived from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

NDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF VORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker vere derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a ample of persons. Information on industry relates to the ind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's ob during the reference week. For those who worked at wo or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by vriting on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed hrough automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person base on other items such as age, sex, education, farm nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the lab force and income data also were blank, all these economitems were assigned from one other person who provide all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupatic data was affected by a number of factors, primarily th systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. Fi both the industry and occupation classification system the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 1970, but changes in the individual categories limite comparability of the data from one census to anothe These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" new industries and occupations, the "death" of other and the growth and decline in existing industries ar occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is th movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jot and respondent terminology, and refinement of categor composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had mine revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 199 occupational classification system is essentially the sam as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability include the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the ag cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 1 years); how the industry and occupation questions wer worded on the questionnaire (for example, important change were made in 1970); improvements in the coding proce dures (the Employer Name List technique was introduce) in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." I 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigne these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "No reported" cases were assigned to individual categories Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categor ries included some numbers of persons who were tabu lated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Term of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as 'inside MSA/PMSA' or 'outside MSA/PMSA.' Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas and the 1990 CH-1, General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore. were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete response to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1981 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, and work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data of the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This weel is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. If also should be noted that persons who had irregular casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most ofter during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Otner means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Div sion, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233

Household Language—In households where one or mor persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to a household members is the non-English language spoke by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partne housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only Englismay have a non-English household language assigned them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

	THE Examples	
Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Classification	Classification	Lxamples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-	French	French, Cajun,
European		French Creole
·	Italian	
	Portuguese German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West	Afrikaans, Dutch,
	Germanic	Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandanavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	Swedisii
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian,
		Bulgarian, Macedonian Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak,
	Other Clavic	Ukranian
	Greek	(Carl Daniel
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi,
		Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-	Armenian, Gaelic,
	European, not	Lithuanian, Persian
	elsewhere classified	
Languages of	Chinese	
Asia and the	Japanese	
Pacific	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean Vietnamese	
	Other languages	Chamorro, Dravidian
	(part)	Languages, Hawaiian,
		Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other lan-	Arabic	
guages	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages	Amharic, Syriac,
	(part)	Finnish, Hebrew,
		Languages of Central and South
		America, Other
		Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated-Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples o outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physica and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question or mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numer ous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Borr abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data oroducts were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native bopulation have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if porn in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire tems 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

 The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

- 2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longe had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower that the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percer of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to a families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
- 3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complet discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970 only those under 14 years old were excluded. The povert data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardles of age. It was unlikely that these differences in populatio coverage would have had significant impact when compact in the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census madiffer from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted Related children under 18 years									
	average thresh- olds	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight o
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years	6 451	\$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons	8,076									
Householder under 65 years Householder 65 years and	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,970

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scienfific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is becognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or ner racial identity. If a person could not provide a single ace response, the race of the mother was used. If a single ace response could not be provided for the person's nother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or amilies are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as 'White' or reported entries such as Canadian, German, talian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as 'Black or Negro'' or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Othe Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and code during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, an coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, of Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household wa missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned base upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mothe (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father' (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedure described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did no report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rura areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas, where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not filin a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese Filipino Japanese Asian Indian Korean Jietnamese Cambodian Hmong Laotian Thai Other Asian Bangladeshi Bhutanese Borneo Burmese Celebesian Ceram Indochinese Indonesian Iwo-Jiman Javanese Malayan Maldivian Nepali Okinawan Pakistani Sikkim Singaporean Sri Lankan Sumatran Asian, not specified²	Hawaiian Samoan Guamanian Other Pacific Islander¹ Carolinian Fijian Kosraean Melanesian³ Micronesian³ Northern Mariana Islander Palauan Papua New Guinean Ponapean (Pohnpeian) Polynesian³ Solomon Islander Tahitian Tarawa Islander Tokelauan Tongan Trukese (Chuukese) Yapese Pacific Islander, not specified

'In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are abulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural roups.

comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly educed the potential for error associated with a clerical eview. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved aconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, here was only a limited clerical review of the race responses in the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preeding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses or the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to he nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual rategory, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander perons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outning grants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specificarea by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include onlethose persons who did not live in the same State in 198 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who move between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in an State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (coutmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of nemigration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants of outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a differer house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number c moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 198 residence. Other persons who were living in a differer house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a differer county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmel ropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definition and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 196 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 rears old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the 'dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and tescriptions of the census items from which they were terived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines anrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate. The difference is Armed Forces.

comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by abor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a ingle data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, ttainment, and labor force status data were shown for the ivilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included or 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers o questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of iersons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if ney reported attending a "regular" public or private school ir college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the me of enumeration. The question included instructions to include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary chool, and schooling which would lead to a high school liploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instrucons included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further pecified that enrollment in a trade or business school, ompany training, or tutoring were not to be included nless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular lementary school, high school, or college. Persons who id not answer the enrollment question were assigned the inrollment status and type of school of a person with the ame age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, those residence was in the same or a nearby area.

'ublic and Private School—Includes persons who attended chool in the reference period and indicated they were nrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for ither "public school, public college" or "private school, rivate college." The instruction guide defines a public chool as "any school or college controlled and supported y a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools upported and controlled primarily by religious organizaons or other private groups are defined as private. 'ersons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles re edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled-Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matte covered, time references, and enumeration methods. A the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparasons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived fror answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons wer identified as having a self-care limitation if they had health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months an which made it difficult to take care of their own person needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around insid the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physica and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, suc as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally wa not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question o self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name an household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age an marital status of the person. For more information of imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplyin by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals habeen asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, an years of military service were derived from answers t questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample opersons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derive from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or ove who had served (even for a short time) but is not not

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service-Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were pased on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans penefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however the questionnaires contained only a single question or number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample or persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not borr in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were borr and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units o group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.

Isually, living quarters are in structures intended for esidential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment ouse, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). iving quarters also may be in structures intended for onresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse there a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, ans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and Id railroad cars.

lousing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room ccupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended or occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living uarters are those in which the occupants live and eat eparately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or prough a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living lone, two or more families living together, or any other roup of related or unrelated persons who share living rrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateess and direct access are applied to the intended occuants whenever possible. If that information cannot be brained, the criteria are applied to the previous occuants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are acluded only if they are occupied as someone's usual lace of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included rovided they are intended for occupancy on the site there they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales ats, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons nrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of t least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group uarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer ersons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, is classified as a housing unit.

ccupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as ccupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person r group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, r if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, way on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of esidence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A busehold includes all the persons who occupy a housing nit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the bunt of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household nd occupied housing units may vary slightly because of fferent sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. housing unit consisting of only one room, such as one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In partice, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was use mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purpose. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms be used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number a bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 te showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "used definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units."

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnail item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, a masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-units way. For certain census data products, boarded-units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 198 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housin units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing unit

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. The question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the proper from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the our side. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocell store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere of the property. Those housing units in which a room is use for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered a having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have bee collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the comnon property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry ooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or uels may be included in the condominium fee if the units to not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but to not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood nsurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for nortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood neurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renteroccupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant househo paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from i yard (as opposed to the general property on which it located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-fami unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pacash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data iter only for housing units located in rural areas. It may to derived for housing units in urban areas from the dareterms on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products are User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in household living in farm residences. Some persons who are counte on a property classified as a farm (including in some case farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Suc persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings of group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that wer used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970 a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with a least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less tha 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989)

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimate average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter be someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the renter payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980 costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide ar average monthly cost.

ROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly ousehold income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units or which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by ouseholds that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 omprise the category "Not computed." This item is alculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied lousing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The lata show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or spartment.

Jtility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

3ottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

iuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, jasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Nood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household nembers on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawnill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the ooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payme to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selecting Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobinomes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or mosacres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly more gage payments, including payments on second or junious mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on firmortgages, and one for regular monthly payments of second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (Figure 1) more information, see the discussion under "Second of Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked as owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, ar mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of delimeter the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contract junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has pricelaim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etcare considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan regenerally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, the the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selecte Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owne Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989 usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mor gaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clea of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was include in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 an 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 alon with a separate question dealing with the existence c second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage statu questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family house on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-tamily owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons n occupied housing units. All persons occupying the nousing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, poarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for yearround units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and twopersons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on at second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer han 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied nobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units 'with a mortgage' and for units 'not mortgaged.'

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure s rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 abulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified twner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were abulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first ime in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owneroccupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after th 1980 census indicated some respondents did not conside their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "typ of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2 which was asked at all housing units. A structure is separate building that either has open spaces on all side or is separated from other structures by dividing walls the extend from ground to roof. In determining the number c units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied an vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded

The statistics are presented for the number of housin units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached-This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all for sides. Such structures are considered detached even they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family housthat contains a business is considered detached as long a the building has open space on all four sides. Mobilhomes or trailers to which one or more permanent room have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attacher structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer-Both occupied and vacan mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have beer' added are counted in this category. Mobile homes o trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied at a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroac cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have beer collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." n some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" s far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the ime of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation nome, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundre dollars. (For more information on aggregates and mean see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on few than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were exclude Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing unit and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupic or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusion Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include on family condominium houses but not condominiums multi-unit structures since condominium units are no identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the rang of values and rents in the United States has increased recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used note large value and rent differences among various queographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained froi questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupie housing units. This item was asked on a sample basi These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or pantrucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home an available for the use of household members. Vehicle rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismar tled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept a home but used only for business purposes also ar excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividin aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupie housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluation showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number covehicles privately owned or the number of household owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available abulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 rehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a house-boat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts
The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines
the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The
second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or uppe
quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter o
the cases in the distribution. The difference between the
upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range
This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations
than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certair
financial characteristics such as housing value and rent

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

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NTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on he 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if responder consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by incorpactegory will tend to be understated for the higher inconcategories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages-Tables A through C in the appendix contain the information necessary to calcula the standard errors of sample estimates in this da product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary know the basic standard error for the characteristic (give in table A or B) that would result under a simple rando sample design (of persons, households, or housing unit and estimation technique; the design factor for the parti ular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation are and the percent of these in the sample. For machinreadable products, the percent-in-sample is included in data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printe reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables the end of the statistical tables that compose the report The design factors reflect the effects of the actual samp design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, th table of design factors, as a supplement to the technic documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate th standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentag contained in this product. A percentage is defined here a a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the nume ator is a subset of the denominator. For example, th proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teacher to all teachers.

- 1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or us the formula given below the table) for the estimate total or percentage, respectively.
- 2. Find the geographic area to which the estimat applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample tabl or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person c housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for thi area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure fc person and family characteristics. Use the housin unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing un characteristics.
- 3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school cenrollment) and the range that contains the percent in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or o very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages o

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
- For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$\begin{split} \text{SE}_{\hat{X}} \text{ and SE}_{\hat{Y}} \text{ of estimates } \hat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y} : \\ \text{SE}_{(\hat{X}+\hat{Y})} &= \text{SE}_{(\hat{X}-\hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(\text{SE}_{\hat{X}}^*)^2 + (\text{SE}_{\hat{Y}}^*)^2} \end{split}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

- If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
- 2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\overset{.}{X} | \overset{.}{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\overset{.}{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\overset{.}{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians-For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

 Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

- Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
- Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percen (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula giver below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the tota population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic; standard error, SE, is

SE(9,948) =
$$\sqrt{5(9,948)(1-9,948/21,220)}$$

= 163 persons.

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-insample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-insample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7$$
 percent.

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

= 1.34 percentage points

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)]$$
 to $[6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$ or 4.50 to 8.90

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE (1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

2

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

STAGE I. I	THE OF MOUSEHOLD
Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters
STAGE II: S	SAMPLING RATES

Sampling rate of 1-in-2

Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups
	1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories
	as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-
	gories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-
	gories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-
	gories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not
	listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-
	gories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent fo stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping proc dures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights feach sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were aga adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights we adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weigh were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count t the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in eac stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment wer performed two times (two iterations) in the order give above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person record: However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulate data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particula group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in thi group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while th remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units wa essentially the same as that for persons, except the vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure wa done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could poten tially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were at follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children. Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYP	E OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.		Renter
11 12-16	All Other Housing Units 1 person in housing unit 2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit	101 102	White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin Rent Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199
1 2	MPLING RATE CATEGORY Sampling rate of 1-in-2 Sampling rate less than 1-in-2 IITS IN STRUCTURE Single unit structure Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer	102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109	\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more No cash rent
3	than 10 individual units Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units	111-120	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
	OWNER OF OWNER OF OWNER OF OWNER OWNER OWNER OWNER OWNER OWNER OF OWNER OF OWNER OWN	121-140	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
1 2 3 4	Householder of Hispanic Origin Value Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999	141-160	Asian or Pacific Islander House- holder Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
5 6 7 8 9	\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more Other ¹	161-180	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	181-200	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	1 2	Vacant Housing Units Vacant for rent Vacant for sale
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value cate- gories as groups 1 through 20	3	Other vacant other vacant other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Householder

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut

Householder of Other Race

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

61-80

81-100

^{&#}x27;Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts
 of the country, the Census Bureau created the address
 list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and
 updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled
 USPS corrections and updated through a field operation.
 In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing
 block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the
 USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage or persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

eflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse vas reduced substantially during the field operations by he various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or lousing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce set of data that describes the population as accurately ind clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionlaires were edited during field data collection operations or consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Quesionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omisions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population covrage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the najority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit ollowup was made to obtain missing information. Potential overage errors were included in the followup, as well as a ample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsisencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or neonsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Estimated Total	Size of publication area ²									1				
Latimated Total	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000.(
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	1
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	1
10,000	-	-	-			170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	6
15,000		-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	1
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	1
75,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	€
100,000	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	3
250,000	-	~	-	-	-	-	-	-		790	970	1 090	1 100	1;
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1.5
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	21,
5,000,000	-	-	-	-		-			-	-	-	-	3 540	44
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	•				5 4

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be us to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

 \hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
Estimated Percentage	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,0
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	(
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	(1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	(
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	(
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	(
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	(
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	(
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	1
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	(

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This tab should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

SE(
$$\hat{p}$$
) = $\sqrt{\frac{5}{B}}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})$

B = Base of estimated percentage

p = Estimated percentage

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimate total is a housing unit characteristic.

Fable C. Standard Error Design Factors—Tennessee

Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
lousehold type and relationship	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.6	2.4	1.3	1,1
Nork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
\ncestry	2.2	1.9	1.2	0.9
Place of birth	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.0
Ditizenship	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.8
/ear of entry	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.2	2.2	1.4	0.9
Household type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Imployment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
ndustry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5
Place of work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Condominium status	1.2	1,1	0.6	0.5
Units in structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
√alue	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.6
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.9
House heating fuel	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs				



APPENDIX D. Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparant. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to he person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from sarlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated roluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded rom the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts or States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and heir subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

- 1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
- 2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
- 3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
- 4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanishlanguage questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

- A short-form questionnaire that contained a limite number of basic population and housing question these questions were asked of all persons and houing units and are often referred to as 100-percei questions.
- A long-form questionnaire that contained the 101 percent items and a number of additional questions; sampling procedure was used to determine thos housing units that were to receive the long-forquestionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly mor than one-half of the country, one in every six housing unit (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (cour ties and incorporated places, and in some parts of th country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 pe cent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having mor than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's addres files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percen received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistic tics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau t stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, c a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly incities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau develope mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Da (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainling in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did nouse house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked resportents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-ubuildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerate using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called convertional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly invery remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United State

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all lousing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all lousing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This nethod was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

lonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator isited each address from which a questionnaire was not aceived.

coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back reas, some households returned a questionnaire that did ot meet specific quality standards because of incomplete r inconsistent information, or the respondent had indiated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the uestionnaire. These households were contacted by telehone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information r to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In reas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for ne enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as ollege dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military baracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census leports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census leports) included the 100-percent population questions ut did not include any housing questions. In all group uarters, all persons were asked the basic population uestions; in most group quarters, additional questions rere asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various compoents of the homeless population at different stages in the 990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a pecial census operation to count the population in four rpes of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early torning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted ersons in pre-identified locations:

- 1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
- 2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
- 3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

- 1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
- 2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
- 3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
- 4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count persons in open, public places was affected by mar factors, including the extra efforts made to encouraç people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," th weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of th country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persor on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally ve different as more homeless persons are in shelters or ve well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Ce sus Bureau assumed that the usual home of those en merated was in the block where they were found (shelt or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced ar expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casu Count operations. These two operations were aimed counting the population who reported having no usu residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Censi Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, ar similar places costing \$4 or less each night; mission flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelt locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all nig movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regar less of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to minight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in Mi 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as stre corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. The operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Couwas conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least years of age were asked if they had been previous enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons we excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check througe individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires I mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of s processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaire were "checked in" and edited for completeness ar consistency of the responses. After this initial processir had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaire were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optic Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). F most items on the questionnaire, the information supplie

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire. After you have filled out your form, please return it in the envelope we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12
CENSUS '90	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back

Example

a. Age b. Year	of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
4119	49	0 9	1 9 8 1
00 00 00 1 0 80	0000	000000	1 800000
10 10 10 9	1010	101010	901010
2020	2020	2020	2020
3030	3030	3030	3030
4040	4 0 40	4040	4040
5050	5050	5050	5050
i6060 i	60 60	16060	i 6060
7070	7070	7070	7070
8080	8080	18080	8 • 80
9090	9 ○ 9 ●	909●	9090

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
 - If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- 2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

 If Other relationship of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such is

If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.

- 4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
 - If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro,
Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in
the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
- 6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
- 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish/Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
 - b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

Instructions for **Questions H2** through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. Attached means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of A one-family house attached to one or more houses is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a one-family detached house; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

- H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage) if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark Occupied without payment of cash rent if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

- **H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
 - b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.
- H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year .	3
By the week .	4	2 times a year .	
Every other we	ek 2	Once a year	12

b. Answer Yes if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.
- H10. Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark No if any of the three facilities is not present.
- H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.
- H12. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark A public system. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for Individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

- H16. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

- H18. A condominium is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbles, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark No.
- H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.
 - b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

- H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.
- H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.
- **H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

- **H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.
- H25. A condominium fee is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.
- H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or Island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9. A person should fill the Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents circle.
- 10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.
- Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A public school is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has successfully completed or the highest degree the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of professional school degrees include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a. Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
 - **b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, lived outside the city/town limits in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, exvice in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.
- 21a. Count as work Mark Yes:
 - Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 - Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 - Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 - Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 - Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work - Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.
- 22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.
- 23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.
 - **b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- **24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
 - If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the a.m. circle.
 - If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the p.m. circle.
 - **b** . Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available. mark No.
- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
 - **b.** Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
 - Mark No, temporarily III if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
 - Mark No. other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
 - b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following — Metal furniture manufacturing Retail grocery store

Do not enter – Furniture company Grocery store Oil company Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

Petroleum refining

Cattle ranch

the following - Do not enter Production clerk Clerk
Carpenter's helper Helper
Auto engine mechanic Mechanic
Registered nurse Nurse

30. Mark Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT ... organization if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT ... organization.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate government category; for example, mark **State**GOVERNMENT employee for a state university, or mark **Local**GOVERNMENT employee for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
 - b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the amount received during

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

- a. Include wages and salaries from all jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b. Include NONFARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- C. Include FARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also exclude amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired
 persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers
 before Medicare deductions.
- f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. Exclude assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About -

Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started-and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census. Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: 1-800-CUENTAN (o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628 Approval Expires 07/31/91

Page 1

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-In employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- · Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- · Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- · Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		-
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number	
City	State	ZIP Code	
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or ro	ads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

,	PERSON 1	PERSON 2	 [
Please fill one column	Last name	Lost name	
for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	First nerse	Middle Initial First name Mi	tiddle initial
The state of the s	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in who the home is owned, being bought, or reall there is no such person, start in this column and adult household member. O Male O Female O White O Black or Negro O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name envolled or principal tribe.)	If a RELATIVE of Person 1: OHusband/wife Brother/sis ONAtural-born Father/mo or adopted Grandchild son/daughter Other relati Stepson/ stepdaughter If NOT RELATED to Person 1: ORoomer, boarder, Ounmarried or foster child partner OHousemate, Other roommate Other or nonrelative Male Female White OBlack or Negro	ister () there d () tive () tive ()
If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.	O Hawaiian O Samo O Korean O Guan O Vietnamese O Other	nese o Indian o Pilipino o Asian India o Hawalian o Samoan o Hawalian o Korean o Vietnamese O Other API	ian an (
	Other race (Print race)	Other race (Print race)	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the	2020 2	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0
matching circle below each box.	4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0	3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 3 0 3 4 0 4 5 0 5 6 0 6 7 0 7 8 0 8 9 0 9 0	0 0 0
6. Marital status	O Now married O Sepa	rated O Now married O Separated	
Fill ONE circle for each person.		r married O Widowed O Never mar O Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group.	No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: A Colombian, Dominican, Nicara Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so o	Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argent Guan, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,	itinean,
FOR CENSUS USE	0	0	

PERSON 7	NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H	11a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD
Last name	H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for	If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —
	Question la on page 1 because you were not sure if	H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?
Piret name Middle setted	the person should be listed — for example, someone	
	temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a	O Yes O No
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who	b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop)
O Husband/wife O Brother/sister	stays here once in a while and has no other home?	or a medical office on this property?
O Natural-born O Father/mother	O Yes, please print the name(s) O No	or a medical diace on this property:
or adopted O Grandchild	and reason(s).	O Yes O No
son/daughter O Other relative -		
O Stepson/		Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS
stepdaughter	***************************************	OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for	H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much
O Roomer, boarder, O Unmarried	Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure	do you think this house and lot or condominium unit
or foster child partner	that the person should be listed — for example, a	would sell for if it were for sale?
O Housemate, O Other	visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who	O Less than \$10,000 O \$70,000 to \$74,999
roommate norwelative	usually lives somewhere else?	O \$10,000 to \$14,999 O \$75,000 to \$79,999
	C Yes, please print the name(s) O No	○ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ○ \$80,000 to \$89,999
O Male O Female	and reason(s).	O \$20,000 to \$24,999 O \$90,000 to \$99,999
		O \$25,000 to \$29,999 O \$100,000 to \$124,999
O White		O \$30,000 to \$34,999 O \$125,000 to \$149,999
O Black or Negro		O \$35,000 to \$39,999 O \$150,000 to \$174,999
O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)	H2. Which best describes this building? Include all	O \$40,000 to \$44,999 O \$175,000 to \$199,999
and a principal case.	apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.	O \$45,000 to \$49,999 O \$200,000 to \$249,999
		O \$50,000 to \$54,999 O \$250,000 to \$299,999
O Eskimo	O A mobile home or trailer	○ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ○ \$300,000 to \$399,999
O Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	A one-family house detached from any other house	○ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ○ \$400,000 to \$499,999
Asian or Pacini, islamost (API)	A one-family house attached to one or more houses A building with 2 apartments	O \$65,000 to \$69,999 O \$500,000 or more
O Chinese O Japanese	O A building with 3 or 4 apartments	
O Filipino O Asian Indian	A building with 5 to 9 apartments	
O Hawaiian O Samoan	O A building with 10 to 19 apartments	Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —
O Korean O Guamanian	O A building with 20 to 49 apartments	H7a. What is the monthly rent?
O Vietnamese O Other API	A building with 50 or more apartments	_
	O Other	O Less than \$80 O \$375 to \$399
		0 \$80 to \$99
O Other race (Print race)	H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?	O \$100 to \$124 O \$425 to \$449
a. Age b. Year of birth	Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls,	O \$125 to \$149 O \$450 to \$474
1 1 1 1 1 1 1	or half-rooms.	O \$150 to \$174 O \$475 to \$499
	O 1 room O 4 rooms O 7 rooms	O \$175 to \$199 O \$500 to \$524
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	O 2 rooms O 5 rooms O 8 rooms	0 \$200 to \$224
000000 1 • 800000	O 3 rooms O 6 rooms O 9 or more	0 \$225 to \$249
101010 901010	rooms	0 \$250 to \$274
2 C 2 O 2 O 3 O 3 O 3 O	H4. In this house or apartment —	0 \$275 to \$299
4040 - 4040	Owned by you or someone in this household	- 0 \$325 to \$349
5050 5050	with a mortgage or loan?	0 \$350 to \$374
6060 6060	Owned by you or someone in this household free	21,000 of Hote
7070 7070	and clear (without a mortgage)?	b. Does the monthly rent include any menis?
8080 8080	O Rented for cash rent?	
9090 9090	Occupied without payment of cash rent?	O Yes O No
, , , ,	FORCE	NSUS USE
O Now married O Separated	A. Total B. Type of unit D. Months vac	
O Widowed O Never married	Nerrone	0.00
O Divorced	Occupied Vacant O Less than 1	O 6 up to 12
	O Duet from O Remiles O 1 up to 2	O 12 up to 24
No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	O First form O Regular O 2 up to 6	O 24 or more
O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano		
O Yes, Puerto Rican	0 0	
O Yes, Cuben	I I C1. Vacancy status O LR O TC	
O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	2 2 O For rent O For seas/ O P/F O RE	0 1/1 0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
(Print one group, for example: Argentinean	- 3 O For sale only rec/occ O MV O ED	
Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	O Rented or O For migrant	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Servicial, Speniera, and so Gr.)	5 sold not workers 0 P0 0 P3	O P6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
	6 occupied O Other vacant O P1 O P4	
	? O P2 O P5	
0	8 C2. Is this unit boarded up? F. Cov.	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	9 =	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
0	O Yes O No O 1b O 1a	0 / 0 HI

H8.	When did the person listed in column 1 on	H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this	H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and
	page 2 move into this house or apartment?	house or apartment?	fuels for this house or apartment?
			If you have lived here less than 1 year,
	O 1989 or 1990	Gas: from underground pipes	estimate the yearly cost.
	O 1985 to 1988	serving the neighborhood	
	O 1980 to 1984	Gas: bottled, tank, or LP	
	O 1970 to 1979	Electricity	a. Electricity
	O 1960 to 1969	O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	
	O 1959 or earlier	O Coal or coke	
	0 1707 tr ttalit.	O Wood	Ĺ
		O Solar energy	\$.00
H9.	How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how	Other fuel	Yearly cost — Dollars
	many bedrooms would you list if this house or	O No fuel used	
	apartment were on the market for sale or rent?		OR
			- On
	O No bedroom	H15. Do you get water from —	
	O 1 bedroom		O Included in rent or in condominium fee
	O 2 bedrooms	A public system such as a city water	No charge or electricity not used
	O 3 bedrooms	department, or private company?	
	O 4 bedrooms	An individual drilled well?	
		O An individual duq well?	
	O 5 or more bedrooms	O Some other source such as a spring,	b.Gas
		creek, river, cistern, etc.?	
		Geen, liver, General, etc.1	
H10	Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities		
===	in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and	H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?	Γ
	cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a		
		O Yes, connected to public sewer	\$.00
	bathtub or shower?	No, connected to septic tank or cesspool	Yearly cost — Dollars
		O No, use other means	
	O Yes, have all three facilities		
	O No	1117 Almanda makir kudha Amakuda	OR
	0 110	H17. About when was this building first built?	
			O Included in rent or in condominium fee
		O 1989 or 1990	
		O 1985 to 1988	O No charge or gas not used
2244	D. L. COMPETTELLA CARREST	O 1980 to 1984	
<u>H11.</u>	Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities;	0 1970 to 1979	
	that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range		c. Water
	or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?	O 1960 to 1969	C. Water
		O 1950 to 1959	
	O Yes	O 1940 to 1949	
	O No	O 1939 or earlier	
	O No	O Don't know	
			s .00
	_		<u> </u>
		H18. Is this house or apartment part of a	Yearly cost — Dollars
		condominium?	OP
H12.	Do you have a telephone in this house or		OR
	apartment?	O Yes	
		O No	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
			O No charge
	O Yes		
	O Yes O No		
		If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.	
		If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.	
			d. Off, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
		If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20. H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?	d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
Н13	O No		d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
H13.	No No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of	H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?	d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
H13.	No No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for	H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? O Yes — Skip to H20	d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
Н13.	No No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of	H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? O Yes — Skip to H20	d. Off, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
H13.	No No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for	H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? O Yes — Skip to H20 No	
H13.	O No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?	H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? O Yes — Skip to H20 O No b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural	\$ 00
H13.	O No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? O None	H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? O Yes — Skip to H20 No	
Н13.	O No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?	H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? O Yes — Skip to H20 O No b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural	\$ 00
H13.	O No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? O None	H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? O Yes — Skip to H20 O No b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural	\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars
H13.	O No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? O None O 1	H19a. is this house on less than 1 acre? O Yes — Skip to H20 O No b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?	\$ 00
H13.	O No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? O None O 1 O 2 O 3	H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? O Yes — Skip to H20 O No b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property? O None O \$1 to \$999	\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars
Н13.	O No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? O None 1 2 3 4	H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? O Yes — Skip to H20 O No b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property? O None O \$1 to \$999 O \$1,000 to \$2,499	Yearly cost — Dollars OR
H13.	O No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? O None 1 2 3 4 5	H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? O Yes — Skip to H20 O No b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property? O None O \$1 to \$999 O \$1,000 to \$2,499 O \$2,500 to \$4,999	Yearly cost — Dollars OR O included in rent or in condominium fee
H13.	O No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? O None 1 2 3 4 5 6	H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? O Yes — Skip to H20 No b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property? O None O\$1 to \$999 O\$1,000 to \$2,499 O\$2,500 to \$4,999 O\$5,000 to \$9,999	Yearly cost — Dollars OR
H13.	O No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? O None 1 2 3 4 5	H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? O Yes — Skip to H20 O No b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property? O None O \$1 to \$999 O \$1,000 to \$2,499 O \$2,500 to \$4,999	Yearly cost — Dollars OR O included in rent or in condominium fee
H13.	O No How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? O None 1 2 3 4 5 6	H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre? O Yes — Skip to H20 No b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property? O None O\$1 to \$999 O\$1,000 to \$2,499 O\$2,500 to \$4,999 O\$5,000 to \$9,999	Yearly cost — Dollars OR O included in rent or in condominium fee

PERSON 1	14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more
Last name Prist name Middle Initial	O Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for	months and which —
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this	O Yes — Skip to 15a the next person	a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?
person born?	= 0 No	O Yes O No
//	F 0 100	O res O No
	b. Where did this person live 5 years ago	b. Prevents this person from working at a job?
(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guarn, etc.)		O Yes O No
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?	(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country	19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for
O Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11		6 or more months, does this person have any
O Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the	(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)	difficulty
U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas O Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents	(2) Name of county in the U.S7	a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?
O Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization	[//	
O No, not a citizen of the United States		O Yes O No
10. When did this person come to the United States	(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.	b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such
to stay?	[as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the
O 1987 to 1990 O 1970 to 1974		
O 1985 or 1986 O 1965 to 1969	(4) Did this person live inside the city	O Yes O No
O 1982 to 1984 O 1960 to 1964	or town limits?	If this person is a female —
O 1980 or 1981 O 1950 to 1959 O 1975 to 1979 O Before 1950	O Yes No, lived outside the city/town limits	20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting
		stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this	15a. Does this person speak a language other than	None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more
person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary	English at home?	0 0000000000000
school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma	O Yes O No — Ship to 16	
or a college degree.	b. What is this language?	21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?
No, has not attended since February 1		O Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full
O Yes, public school, public college	(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)	time or part time. (Count part-time work such
O Yes, private school, private college	c. How well does this person speak English?	as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?		duty in the Armed Forces.)
Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or	O Well O Not at all	O No — Fill this circle if this person did not work,
degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.	16. When was this person born?	or did only own housework, school work, or
	O Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a	volunteer work. — Skip to 25
O No school completed O Nursery school	O Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions	b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra
O Kindergarten	for the next person	hours worked.
O 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade	17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military	Hours
O 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade	service in the Armed Forces of the United States	L
O 9th grade O 10th grade	or ever been in the United States military Reserves	22. At what location did this person work
O 11th grade	or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or	LAST WEEK?
O 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA	National Guard only, see instruction guide.	If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.
O HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school	O Yes, now on active duty	a. Address (Number and street)
DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) Some college but no degree	O Yes, on active duty in past, but not now O Yes, service in Reserves or National	
Associate degree in college - Occupational program	Guard only — Skip to 18	
Associate degree in college - Academic program	O No — Skip to 18	(If the exact address is not known, give a description of
O Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)	b. Was active-duty military service during —	the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)
Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)	Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.	
O Professional school degree (For example: MD,	O September 1980 or later	b. Name of city, town, or post office
DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)	O May 1975 to August 1980	
O Doctorate degree	O Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)	c. Is the work location inside the limits of
(For example: PhD, EdD)	February 1955—July 1964 Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)	that city or town?
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?	O World War II (September 1940—July 1947)	O Yes O No, outside
(See Instruction guide for further information.)	O World War I (April 1917—November 1918)	the city/town limits
	O Any other time	d. County
	c. In total, how many years of active-duty military	
(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun,	service has this person had?	State - C 700 C-d-
French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican,		e. State
Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)	Years	

days?

8

O 1980 to 1984 Sldp 0 1990 Go 0 1989 O 1979 or earlier O Never worked to 32 to 0 1988 28 O 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

O No - Skip to 32 b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service. Weeks c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

O Yes -O No Annual amount - Dollars 33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. C None OR

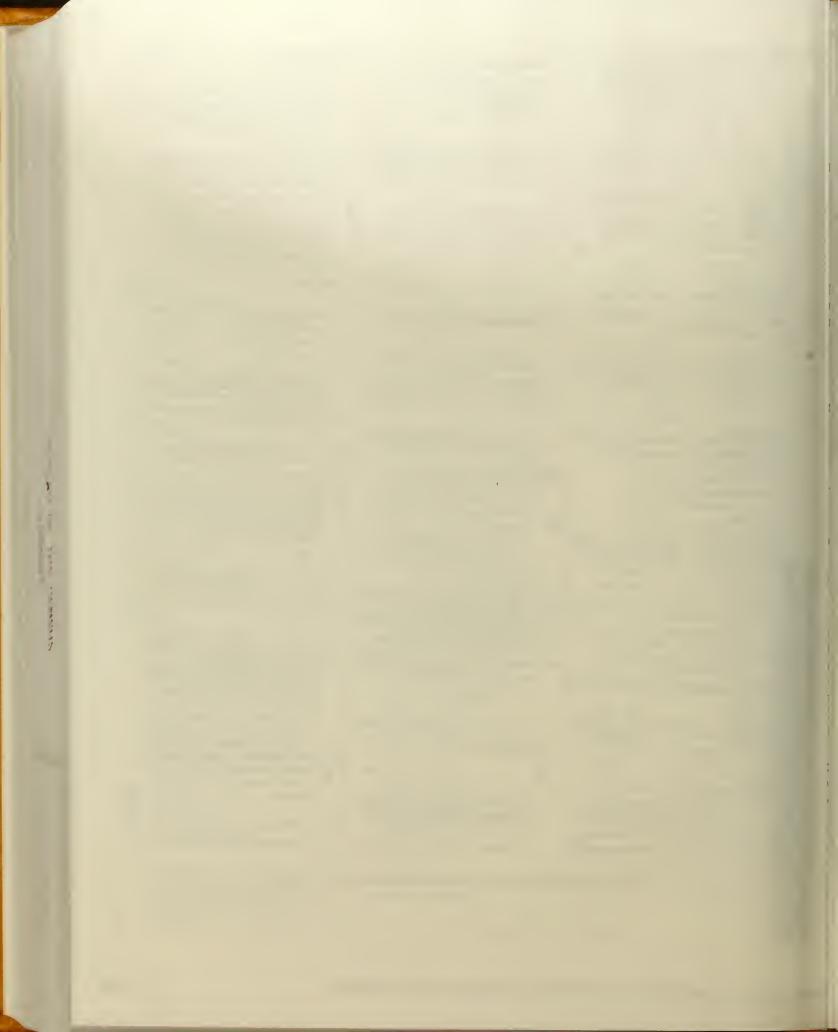
of a home.

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

Hours

00

Annual amount - Dollars



APPENDIX F. Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-
Geographic Products	F-:
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-:
Reference Materials	
Sources of Assistance	

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—readonly memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATATM. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH), 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP), and 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATATM. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they we for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in tab format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks four in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the fir time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possession was block-numbered. This increased the number of block for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 millic in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. In noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered comicrofiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are als available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type coptical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County 3lock Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, apes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantally more expensive and take time to arrange and protuce. (Contacts for more information are given in the 'Sources of Assistance' section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate he specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data or analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are hese four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this Statebased series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Super-intendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The Geographic Identification Code Scheme report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/LineTM files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/BoundaryTM and TIGER/DataBaseTM, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- Census '90 Basics. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- Strength in Numbers. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base. A
 free booklet describing the structure and uses of the
 Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- Census and You. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- Monthly Product Announcement. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services
- Census Catalog and Guide. A comprehensive annua description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts on the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATATM, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The Census Catalog and Guide includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- People: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- Business and industry: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- Housing and construction: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- Farms: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- Governments: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- Foreign trade: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- Other nations: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the annual Census Catalog and Guide. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Rancl Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship

Sex

Race

Age

Marital status

Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure

Number of rooms in unit

Tenure—owned or rented

Value of home or monthly rent

Congregate housing (meals included in rent)

Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment

Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.

Ancestry

Language spoken at home

Migration (residence in 1985)

Disability

Fertility

Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force

Occupation, industry, and class of worker

Place of work and journey to work

Work experience in 1989

Income in 1989

Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence

Number of bedrooms

Plumbing and kitchen facilities

Telephone in unit

Vehicles available

Heating fuel

Source of water and method of sewage disposal

Year structure built

Condominium status

Farm residence

Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by ne sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas		
	199	0 CENSUS OF POPUL	ATION AND HOUSING (1990 C	PH)		
		100-	Percent Data			
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas		
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's), and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)		
		100-Percei	nt and Sample Data			
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Cen- sus Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, place of 10,000 or more, and counties		
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Con- gressional Districts of the 103rd Con- gress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas		
		Sa	ample Data			
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Charac- teristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas		
		1990 CENSUS OI	F POPULATION (1990 CP)			
	100-Percent Data					
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural		

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
	_	1990 CENSUS OF P	OPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.	
		100-Pe	rcent Data-Con.	
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house-hold relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		S	ample Data	
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 DP-2-1C			Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
			OF HOUSING (1990 CH) Percent Data	
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State part of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Nativ areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regiona Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sa	ample Data	
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
199 0 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

ile)			
	Geographic areas	Description	
A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas		
B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas		
C ₃	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area	
D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State, and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas		
A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's		
В	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for eac geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabula- tions for the total population and separate presentations of tabula- tions by race and Hispanic origin	
С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's		
A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas		
B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State		
C ₃	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area	
D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States		
	A ^{2 3} B ^{2 3} C ³ D A B C	Geographic areas A² ³ States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas C³ U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State, and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's state parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's A² States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas B³ Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State C³ U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

(STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹		Geographic areas	Description	
	А	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's		
STF 4 (Sample)	В	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing character istics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and	
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Hispanic origin.	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

-Itle	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary ape Files	Various computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series).	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting lata)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
lensus/ Equal Employ- nent Opportunity EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to- county migration streams and significant inter- state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteris- tics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
3 Percent—Elderly	As above, but includes only households with at least one person age 60 or more	Same as for 5-percent sample
Jser-Defined Areas Fabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on print- outs, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).







PART B, GLOSSARY 1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide

Part B, Glossary (1990 CPH-R-1B) is the second part of the 3-part 1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide. It defines terms used in the census.

• Geographic definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined. • Population and housing definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses. • Technical terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

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electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

Previously Published-Part A, TEXT

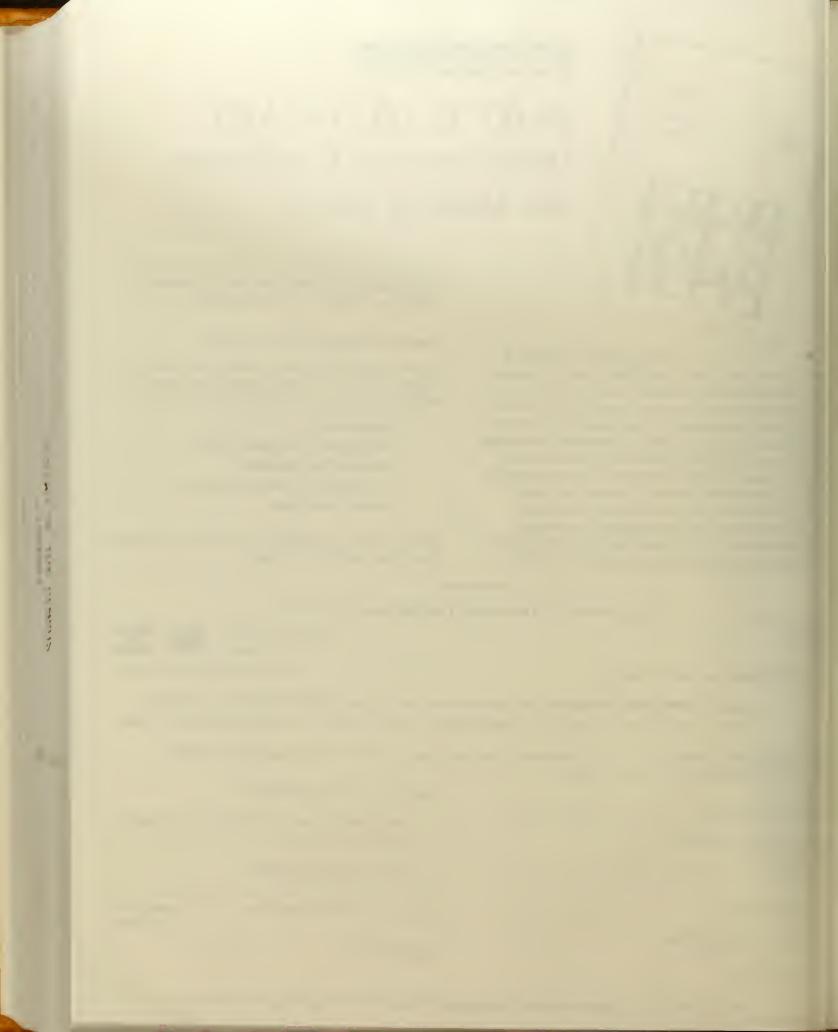
If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- Data products
- · Geographic terms and products
- · Where to find assistance
- · Population and housing concepts
- Census procedures

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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